

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1974

Established 1887

Ends Exclusive Reliance on Russia

Egypt to Seek Non-Soviet Arms

Vast Political Impact Seen

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, April 18 (NYT).—President Anwar Sadat announced today that Egypt has decided to end more than 18 years of exclusive reliance on Soviet arms supplies and to seek armaments from other sources.

The Soviet Union directly and through the Communist countries of Eastern Europe became Egypt's sole arms supplier in September, 1955, when former President Gamal Abdel Nasser concluded what was called the "Czech arms deal"—which, in fact, was an agreement with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sadat declared that he made his decision after the Soviet Union had failed in the last six months to act on his requests for arms deliveries.

He sent four messages to Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev in this period and in return received two messages saying that his requests were being studied by Moscow. Mr. Sadat said at a joint meeting of the People's Assembly and the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party.

Crucial Month

"It is inconceivable that our requests should remain under study for six months—including the crucial month of November when Israeli forces held a part of the west bank of the Suez Canal," Mr. Sadat said.

He did not name the countries that he hoped would become new sources of arms for Egypt.

Arab diplomats said that the President was thinking of the oil-rich countries of the Arab world, several of which are making arms purchases in the West. Saudi Arabia has signed a contract for the purchase of American Phantom fighters, the first to go to any Arab country.

Kuwait is in the process of buying 17 French Mirage F-1 planes built by Dassault.

Abu Dhabi has been reported to be buying Mirages, as does Libya. Saudi Arabia is negotiating the purchase of French-British Jaguar tanks and of two types of French tanks and armored vehicles.

Mr. Sadat, in his address today, reported that Saudi Arabia has in recent days put a grant of \$100 million at Egypt's disposal. The President's statement was interpreted by some observers as reflecting Egypt's expectation that it would not have to pay for arms coming from Arab nations.

Al Ahras, the Cairo daily, reported that the parliament of Kuwait had recommended to its government a similar \$100-million grant to Egypt.

Enormous Significance

The long-range political significance of Mr. Sadat's decision to diversify Egypt's armaments was judged nothing short of enormous by Western diplomats tonight. They pointed out that the "Czech arms deal" of 1955 had set the stage for two decades of Egyptian dependence on Moscow and growing Soviet involvement in the Arab world.

That era is now coming to an end even though the immediate military and financial implications of Mr. Sadat's decision are not yet clear, one diplomat said. Western experts tonight said that the planned diversification



Anwar Sadat

that he was going into a long period of peace.

President Sadat appeared before the joint session of parliament and the party leaders to present a 20,000-word policy paper which is intended to become a new charter for government action along with the country's constitution and a charter issued in 1961 by the since-deceased President Nasser.

The new document will be submitted to the Egyptian voters in plebiscite May 15, according to informed sources. It was adopted unanimously by the leadership at the joint session today.

Economic Liberalization

The document summed up, promises economic liberalization and greater political freedom than existed under Mr. Sadat's predecessor, President Nasser, while pledging to maintain the social gains made by the mass of poor citizens under Nasserism.

Mr. Sadat, in his speech, touched on some of the key points in the document:

- Although bitterly critical of the Russians, he defined Egypt's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Sirica Approves New Subpoena For More Tapes

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—A subpoena issued by U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica was served on the White House today demanding that President Nixon turn over records and tapes of 64 conversations.

Cuba Is Held Set to Return To OAS Fold Hemisphere Officials Get Mexican Report

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI).—A meeting of Western Hemisphere foreign ministers was informed today that Cuba is prepared for the first time to make partial return to the inter-American system after a 12-year absence.

Mexican Foreign Minister Emilio G. Rabasa said at the closed-door meeting at the State Department that he received personal word of Cuba's intention from Premier Fidel Castro.

Mr. Rabasa's statement raised the possibility of Cuban representation at the next meeting of hemisphere foreign ministers, scheduled for June 1975 in Mexico City. He confirmed with Mr. Castro a month ago in Havana.

Mr. Rabasa said Mr. Castro told him in Havana a month ago that his government was willing to attend such a conference and would do so in "a constructive spirit." The foreign ministers, including Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, agreed that Argentine Foreign Minister Alberto Kissinger would be the one to see if there was a consensus for inviting Cuba to the meeting in Argentina.

Meanwhile, the State Department announced today approval of export licenses to three U.S. auto makers for their Argentine subsidiaries to sell vehicles in Cuba.

The announcement constituted perhaps the most significant circumvention of the Organization of American States embargo imposed against Cuba 10 years ago. State Department officials insisted that the decision did not signify a change in the traditional policy of opposing Cuba's entry into the OAS.

"Our policy toward Cuba is unchanged," an official said, adding that the decision took into account the economic interests of the three American subsidiaries in Argentina.

The Castro government was excluded from the Organization of American States in 1962 when the OAS decided that Cuba's Marxist-Leninist principles were incompatible with the inter-American system.

Two years later, the OAS imposed a diplomatic and commercial embargo against Cuba after finding that country guilty of trying to incite insurrection against Venezuela's democratically elected government.

Mr. Castro has repeatedly said that he was not interested in Cuba's rejoining the OAS. Cuban representation in Argentina would not be inconsistent with this principle since it will be held outside the OAS framework.

At today's meeting Argentina formally requested that the OAS lift the Cuban embargo without delay. Argentina is one of six OAS members that have unilaterally violated the U.S.-supported embargo of Cuba.

Last night, President Nixon pledged efforts to lower trade (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Nixon Says Only Sense of Mission Can Save the U.S. From Decline

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—President Nixon said today that if the United States is to avoid the fate of ancient Greece and Rome, it must avoid selfish turning inward and renew its sense of mission, patriotism and destiny.

Mr. Nixon drew a warm reception as he struck a patriotic theme in addressing the annual congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Constitution Hall.

To keep in motion the forces unleashed by America's war for independence, Mr. Nixon said, the nation needs a goal beyond itself. He suggested it should be to fashion "a legacy of peace for all mankind."

Mr. Nixon accompanied the President, and the DAR delegates applauded when the President announced that he and his wife would vacate the family living quarters and office wing of the White House tomorrow so that the DAR could get a behind-the-scenes look at the Executive Mansion during a scheduled tour.

The President said that Greece and Rome faltered, although both were rich and militarily strong, "because they lost their sense of mission, their sense of destiny and their sense of character."

The United States, he said, cannot selfishly turn inward and look only at its own problems. There must be, he said, "a renewal of the American sense of mission, sense of patriotism and sense of destiny."



VISITOR TO ULSTER—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson (center) yesterday with the Minister of State for Northern Ireland, Stanley Orme, (left) and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Merlyn Rees, at Stormont Castle.

Says It Will Gain Nothing

Wilson Assails Terrorism On Surprise Visit to Ulster

By Barry White

BELFAST, April 18 (NYT).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson paid a surprise flying visit to Northern Ireland today and warned terrorists that they would achieve nothing by violence.

The visit was described as a "fact-finding exercise" to allow Mr. Wilson to meet politicians, trade unionists and soldiers. But it was generally accepted here as an effort by the British government to boost the morale of Ulster's coalition administration, in which Roman Catholics are serving for the first time with Protestants.

After talks with members of the Ulster government, the prime minister said: "The men of violence are not going to bomb their way to the conference table. Neither must they be allowed to bomb Northern Ireland into the abyss."

The election of a Labor government in Britain has been followed by an upsurge of violence, which has carried the total of those killed in Northern Ireland to 400 since the disorders began in the fall of 1969.

Experts on Northern Ireland see two reasons for the increase—to test the will of the new Labor government and to try to generate demands in Britain to bring home the troops now in Northern Ireland.

As well as backing the policy of Protestant sharing power with Catholics, a policy initiated by the former Conservative government, Mr. Wilson pledged his government's full backing for the security forces.

Dispute Over Accord

The existence of the 11-man executive, which governs with limited powers granted by Britain, is threatened by differences over an agreement drawn up late last year by Britain, the Irish Republic and moderate Catholic and Protestant groups in Ulster. The agreement called for a Council of Ireland to set up limited links between Ulster and the Irish Republic.

Protestant members of the executive, who fear that such a body could lead eventually to unification of Ireland and the severing of existing links with Britain, have called for renegotiation of the agreement. Members of the Social Democratic and Labor party, which represents moderate Catholic opinion, have threatened to leave the government unless there is early ratification of the agreement.

Mr. Wilson, after meeting members of the executive, acknowledged that it faced an enormous task. However, he said that the restoration of peace and good community relations hinges on its ability to overcome problems.

Powell in Belfast

BELFAST, April 18 (Reuters).—Enoch Powell tonight called for a big increase in Northern Ireland's representation in the British Parliament as a way of easing violence in the province.

Addressing a rally here of hard-line Protestant Unionists, Mr. Powell said that Northern Ireland should have 20 seats in the 65-seat House of Commons, or at least 12 instead of the present 12. The province has an indisputable claim to be represented

Police Detain a Key Figure In Alleged Wilson Forgery

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, April 18 (NYT).—Scotland Yard said tonight that police had detained a key figure in the controversy over an alleged forgery of the signature of Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The man held for questioning was Ronald Milhinch, an insurance broker and property dealer. He first revealed the existence of the letter bearing Mr. Wilson's name and then announced that he had destroyed it after threats from a telephone caller.

The controversy, a political embarrassment for the Wilson government, focuses on real-estate deals involving present and former associates of the prime minister. Mr. Wilson has defended the deals as legal and proper but has said that the forgery of his signature "could involve criminal offenses."

The letter was written on the personal House of Commons stationery of Mr. Wilson and was shown to reporters of the Daily Mail on March 4. Addressed to Mr. Milhinch, it prodded him to complete a large real-estate purchase.

The land was being sold by a company involving Mrs. Marcia Williams, Mr. Wilson's secretary for 18 years; her brother, Anthony Field, who once worked for Mr. Wilson, and her sister, Peggy Field, a former aide to the prime minister's wife.

The real-estate transactions center on some 90 acres of an old site of an iron and steel plant at Ince-in-Makerfield, in Lancashire, western England. About 30 acres, first purchased by Mr. Field in 1967, were sold last year to Mr. Milhinch.

At the time, Mr. Field was serving as an unpaid assistant to Mr. Wilson, then leader of the opposition Labor party. Mr. Field's company is also engaged in trying to sell 60 more acres, acquired later, Mr. Milhinch was the prospective buyer.

In announcing the detention (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

GNP Slumps 5.8% in U.S. In 1st Quarter

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI).—America's gross national product fell 5.8 percent in the first quarter, registering the sharpest drop in 16 years, the Commerce Department reported today.

At the same time, the rate of inflation rose to 10.8 percent, its highest level since 1951.

Much of the decline in the gross national product, the nation's total output of goods and services, was due to the slump in the auto industry and a sharp fall in outlays on housing.

Story, Page 7.

14 Planes Bomb. Strafe

Mt. Hermon Battle Escalates With Attack by Syrian MiGs

TEL AVIV, April 18 (UPI).—Syrian MiG-21s attacked Israeli positions on and near Mount Hermon today in an escalation of fighting on the Golan Heights front.

Israeli fighter-bombers scrambled to intercept the 14 Soviet-built planes, but made no contact, the military command here said.

The MiGs, in Syria's first use of aircraft in combat since the October war, dropped bombs on the snow-capped Mount Hermon, but missed the Israeli positions, the command said. Eight of the MiGs, in two waves of four, strafed and bombed two Israeli positions in the southern sector of Syrian territory captured in the October war.

In Damascus, the Syrian command said that its planes caused "heavy material damage and losses in enemy lives," then returned to base. The Israeli command said that one soldier was wounded.

The Syrian command said that its forces in the Golan Heights earlier had fired missiles at Israeli aircraft and that an F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber was shot down. Israel said that all of its planes returned safely.

The Israeli jets attacked Syrian targets below the summit of Mount Hermon for five hours in the longest series of missions in a single day since the war, the Israeli command said.

The Israeli plane would be the ninth reportedly downed by Syrian gunfire on the Golan front since April 8.

The Syrian command said that fighting continued today after the air attacks with action involving artillery, tanks and anti-tank weapons on Mount Hermon and all along the front.

3 Ministers Seen In Running to Succeed Mrs. Meir

TEL AVIV, April 18 (UPI).—The race to succeed outgoing Premier Golda Meir narrowed today to three of her ministers, sources within the ruling Labor party said.

Associates of Information Minister Shimon Peres said he has declared his candidacy for the party's nomination, joining Labor Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who both were reported willing to run.

"This is becoming a real free-for-all," said a source in Mr. Peres's Rafi wing of the party.

The party's 614-member central committee is to vote Sunday for a nominee who would go to President Ephraim Katzir and offer to put together a new caretaker cabinet, succeeding Mrs. Meir's government.

Bank Robber, Policeman Slain In 5-Hour Hamburg Drama

HAMBURG, April 18 (UPI).—Several minutes after the car was parked in front of the bank door, a hostage woman bank employee walked out of the bank and sprayed black paint on the windows of the car.

The gunman then ordered two male hostages out of the bank and into the car.

Meanwhile, the designated driver stood beside the car with his hands raised.

Wearing the white service cap of the slain policeman, Martin Gonzalez then edged out of the door shielded by another hostage, his left hand at the prisoner's throat with an eight-inch knife and his right hand clutching a 7.65 Belgian-made Beretta pistol, police said.

Martin Gonzalez suddenly tossed the policeman's hat into the air, possibly to distract the sharpshooters. Then police officers stepped from hiding beside the bank door and gunned him down. The gunman made no demand, for money while he was holed up in the back, police said.

The bandit demanded that a getaway car be brought to the bank, driven by a man dressed only in swimming trunks.



THE KILL—German policeman firing at bank robber who is partly hidden by hostage.

Chilean Junta Opens First Political Trial

Pre-Coup Sedition Is Charged to 67

By Jonathan Kaufell

SANTIAGO, April 18 (NYT).—A military trial began yesterday for 67 air force officials and 10 civilians accused of aiding to the coup that overthrew the Marxist government.

The court-martial is the first open trial of political prisoners, and the first for military officials suspected of Marxist sympathies.

It is expected to last about three weeks and will be followed by court-martial for army, air force and police personnel also accused of Marxist sympathies and of having aided supporters of the late President Salvador Allende before the coup.

Ask Death Penalty

In opening proceedings, the air force prosecutor, Gen. Orlando Guzman, read a lengthy statement of charges. He asked for the death sentence for six air force officials, life imprisonment for a civilian and sentences of 18 months to 30 years for the rest.

In each case, the prosecutor said a confession had been obtained. But defense attorneys have charged privately that the confessions were obtained by torture.

"According to my clients they all were tortured through beatings and electricity into signing confessions," Roberto Garretton, a defense attorney, said during a brief recess. Other lawyers made similar charges and said that they would raise the issue in court.

Treason Charged

The prosecution maintained that the accused had committed treason and sedition by establishing ties with civilian Marxists and turning over "military secrets" to the enemy. The prosecution defines the enemy as the Marxist parties that were members of the Allende government.

Defense attorneys argue that if the enemy was the Allende government, the high military officials who were members of that government before they joined the coup may also be liable to charges of treason.

The prosecution sought to portray the Allende government as one which had been elected, but had lost its legitimacy by allegedly failing to observe or uphold the laws.

Viet Cong Truce Team Said To Be Isolated by Saigon

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, April 18.—All telephone communication with the Viet Cong military delegation at Tan Son Nhut Airport has been cut off, International Central Commission sources said today.

Reporters who tried to telephone the Viet Cong at Camp Davis, a heavily guarded compound in the center of the city, could not get through.

Newsmen who tried to pick up a special Viet Cong press release on the radio found no signal.

In addition, the delegation's liaison flights to the Viet Cong headquarters at the town of Loc Binh have been canceled.

The developments occurred two days after South Vietnam suspended talks with the Viet Cong in Paris because of alleged Communist violations of the ceasefire.

Japan-China Pact Is Ready to Sign

TOKYO, April 18 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said tonight that working-level talks on a Japan-China aviation agreement had been completed in Peking and that the Japanese cabinet would decide tomorrow when the pact should be signed.

Mr. Ohira, at a press conference, did not elaborate on the contents of the agreement. But sources close to the Japanese negotiators said that Japan would have landing rights at Peking and Shanghai and the right to fly on to seven points, including New Delhi, Karachi and Rangoon.

China would have landing rights at Tokyo and Osaka and the right to extend its air routes beyond Japan to seven points in Canada, the United States and Latin America.

On Our LOW Wkly Rates
You Can Live At The
EAST END HOTEL
with 10 Meas. Weekly
for LESS THAN
\$5.57 to \$9.82

PER DAY depending on
size of room with occupancy
10 HEARTY AMERICAN
HOME-STYLE MEALS
and beverages
Ideal for Men, Women, Students
and all others
FREE BROCHURE
EAST END HOTEL
411 E. 18 St., N.Y.C. 10001
Phone: (212) 68-6000



DEMONSTRATION FOR DIVORCE—Communist party rally in Rome Wednesday urging Italians to vote against repeal of country's divorce law in May 12 referendum. It opened party's campaign against repeal. Other groups started earlier.

Cuba Is Held Set to Return To OAS Fold

(Continued from Page 1)

barriers with Latin America and said he would encourage American private investment in the region.

Serving as host for 24 Latin American foreign ministers at a White House dinner, Mr. Nixon listed trade and private investment as two essential ingredients for overcoming Latin America's development problems.

On private investment, one of the most sensitive areas in inter-American relations, Mr. Nixon said: "We recognize that each government has the sovereign right to determine the rules for investors in its country, but we also believe that private investment is the richest potential source of technology, capital and organizational skills the developing world needs."

President Nixon also told the foreign ministers that the United States would not intervene in the domestic affairs of other nations in the hemisphere or attempt to impose its political preferences.

The ministers dined with Mr. Nixon after spending the afternoon in informal consultations with Mr. Kissinger. Diplomats reported that the meetings with Mr. Kissinger were extremely cordial. According to U.S. officials, Mr. Kissinger suggested that Latin American grievances over U.S. private investment might be alleviated if the hemisphere nations established ground rules governing foreign investors.

The broadcast, quoting an announcement that it said was issued by the Viet Cong delegation, said that the Saigon government "has carried out a series of sabotaging measures in brutal infringement of the privileges and immunities of the Viet Cong negotiators."

The broadcast charged that the Saigon government, besides cutting off contact with the base, has refused to "provide security guarantees for the delegation inside and outside the compound."

The South Vietnamese government, meanwhile, reported fighting in the Central Highlands, with 47 North Vietnamese and eight government troops killed.

Government forces battled the North Vietnamese three miles north of Base 711 yesterday, the Saigon command said. Government forces abandoned the small base, about nine miles north of the government's Plei Mei base camp and about 20 miles from the Cambodian border.

It was the third day of heavy fighting in the region, where the government says that the North Vietnamese are trying to expand their control of territory along the border.

Military sources said that the South Vietnamese Air Force flew more than 100 strikes against the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong yesterday. About 90 percent of them were in the highlands and in the infiltration corridor north of Saigon leading from the Cambodian border, the sources said.

The air force claimed that its pilots destroyed 23 supply trucks, the sources reported.

The Saigon command also said today that Communist saboteurs blew up South Vietnam's longest bridge, cutting Route 1 at Qui Nhon City, 260 miles north of Saigon. Route 1 is a key government artery linking cities along the length of the South China Sea.

Italy, Cuba Sign Pact
ROME, April 18 (UPI).—Italy and Cuba yesterday signed agreements on technical, scientific and cultural cooperation, the Foreign Ministry said.

U.S. Official Assures EEC Of Backing for Unity Moves

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, April 18 (IHT).

U.S. Commerce Secretary Frederick Dent assured Common Market officials today of continuing American support for the nine-member community's efforts to achieve political and economic unity.

After a meeting with the officials at the European Economic Community's headquarters, Mr. Dent said at a news conference that the declared U.S. policy of encouraging the EEC's unification moves was being fully upheld by the Nixon administration. He said it was "absolutely untrue" to suggest that there had been any change in the U.S. view of the community, despite the recent experience of "ups and downs" in the Atlantic relationship.

This reaffirmation was also given to EEC Commissioner Altiero Spinelli.

It was reported last week that President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had decided to stop backing efforts for a united Europe because such a grouping would be dominated by France.

Mr. Dent's message was welcomed by EEC officials, whose morale is at a low point. Ironically, it has come at a time when the community has never felt so uncertain about its own future.

The question mark over the forthcoming French presidential election and the British Labor government's intention of renegotiating membership terms have brought the market's policy-making virtually to a standstill.

But Mr. Dent insisted that a united Europe was the best way EEC-U.S. relations could be improved and said he was confident there was "goodwill and commitment" on both sides for bettering Atlantic relations.

He praised the joint EEC-U.S. consultations on energy which were initiated by the recent conference of industrialized nations in Washington, though he made no reference to the nonparticipation of France in these talks.

In discussing trade, Mr. Dent told EEC officials that scheduled trade talks between the EEC and the United States should not be limited to tariffs but should take into account non-tariff barriers such as export subsidies and credits. Also, he said, in view of the energy shortage, it was essential to discuss raw material "management" in addition to questions about energy supplies.

Mr. Dent cited several examples of energy economy measures that U.S. firms had taken during recent months, suggesting that companies in the EEC should be encouraged to make similar cuts.

He repeated the U.S. concern that Common Market industrial policy, in seeking to promote mergers between high technology firms especially in electronics, might discriminate against U.S. companies, which now hold a commanding position in Europe in this field.

It is understood that Mr. Spinelli, who is the architect of this policy, tried to reassure Mr. Dent, justifying mergers on the ground of the need for a rationalization of the EEC computer industry.

"Although we recognize this basic purpose," Mr. Dent said afterward, "we sincerely hope the policy will be developed on a non-discriminatory basis."

Mr. Dent's message was welcomed by EEC officials, whose morale is at a low point. Ironically, it has come at a time when the community has never felt so uncertain about its own future.

The question mark over the forthcoming French presidential election and the British Labor government's intention of renegotiating membership terms have brought the market's policy-making virtually to a standstill.

But Mr. Dent insisted that a united Europe was the best way EEC-U.S. relations could be improved and said he was confident there was "goodwill and commitment" on both sides for bettering Atlantic relations.

He praised the joint EEC-U.S. consultations on energy which were initiated by the recent conference of industrialized nations in Washington, though he made no reference to the nonparticipation of France in these talks.

In discussing trade, Mr. Dent told EEC officials that scheduled trade talks between the EEC and the United States should not be limited to tariffs but should take into account non-tariff barriers such as export subsidies and credits. Also, he said, in view of the energy shortage, it was essential to discuss raw material "management" in addition to questions about energy supplies.

Mr. Dent cited several examples of energy economy measures that U.S. firms had taken during recent months, suggesting that companies in the EEC should be encouraged to make similar cuts.

He repeated the U.S. concern that Common Market industrial policy, in seeking to promote mergers between high technology firms especially in electronics, might discriminate against U.S. companies, which now hold a commanding position in Europe in this field.

no reference to the nonparticipation of France in these talks.

In discussing trade, Mr. Dent told EEC officials that scheduled trade talks between the EEC and the United States should not be limited to tariffs but should take into account non-tariff barriers such as export subsidies and credits. Also, he said, in view of the energy shortage, it was essential to discuss raw material "management" in addition to questions about energy supplies.

Mr. Dent cited several examples of energy economy measures that U.S. firms had taken during recent months, suggesting that companies in the EEC should be encouraged to make similar cuts.

He repeated the U.S. concern that Common Market industrial policy, in seeking to promote mergers between high technology firms especially in electronics, might discriminate against U.S. companies, which now hold a commanding position in Europe in this field.

It is understood that Mr. Spinelli, who is the architect of this policy, tried to reassure Mr. Dent, justifying mergers on the ground of the need for a rationalization of the EEC computer industry.

"Although we recognize this basic purpose," Mr. Dent said afterward, "we sincerely hope the policy will be developed on a non-discriminatory basis."

Mr. Dent's message was welcomed by EEC officials, whose morale is at a low point. Ironically, it has come at a time when the community has never felt so uncertain about its own future.

The question mark over the forthcoming French presidential election and the British Labor government's intention of renegotiating membership terms have brought the market's policy-making virtually to a standstill.

But Mr. Dent insisted that a united Europe was the best way EEC-U.S. relations could be improved and said he was confident there was "goodwill and commitment" on both sides for bettering Atlantic relations.

He praised the joint EEC-U.S. consultations on energy which were initiated by the recent conference of industrialized nations in Washington, though he made no reference to the nonparticipation of France in these talks.

In discussing trade, Mr. Dent told EEC officials that scheduled trade talks between the EEC and the United States should not be limited to tariffs but should take into account non-tariff barriers such as export subsidies and credits. Also, he said, in view of the energy shortage, it was essential to discuss raw material "management" in addition to questions about energy supplies.

Mr. Dent cited several examples of energy economy measures that U.S. firms had taken during recent months, suggesting that companies in the EEC should be encouraged to make similar cuts.

He repeated the U.S. concern that Common Market industrial policy, in seeking to promote mergers between high technology firms especially in electronics, might discriminate against U.S. companies, which now hold a commanding position in Europe in this field.

It is understood that Mr. Spinelli, who is the architect of this policy, tried to reassure Mr. Dent, justifying mergers on the ground of the need for a rationalization of the EEC computer industry.

"Although we recognize this basic purpose," Mr. Dent said afterward, "we sincerely hope the policy will be developed on a non-discriminatory basis."

Mr. Dent's message was welcomed by EEC officials, whose morale is at a low point. Ironically, it has come at a time when the community has never felt so uncertain about its own future.

The question mark over the forthcoming French presidential election and the British Labor government's intention of renegotiating membership terms have brought the market's policy-making virtually to a standstill.

But Mr. Dent insisted that a united Europe was the best way EEC-U.S. relations could be improved and said he was confident there was "goodwill and commitment" on both sides for bettering Atlantic relations.

He praised the joint EEC-U.S. consultations on energy which were initiated by the recent conference of industrialized nations in Washington, though he made no reference to the nonparticipation of France in these talks.

In discussing trade, Mr. Dent told EEC officials that scheduled trade talks between the EEC and the United States should not be limited to tariffs but should take into account non-tariff barriers such as export subsidies and credits. Also, he said, in view of the energy shortage, it was essential to discuss raw material "management" in addition to questions about energy supplies.

Mr. Dent cited several examples of energy economy measures that U.S. firms had taken during recent months, suggesting that companies in the EEC should be encouraged to make similar cuts.

Hardest Hit by Fuel Prices

UN Session Assigns Priority To Aiding Poorest Countries

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 18 (AP).—Delegates to the special session of the General Assembly have assigned priority to measures aimed at helping the poorest countries stave off economic ruin.

But they cannot agree where the money for immediate measures is coming from.

The "working party" of the assembly's special economic session decided last night that proposals for easing the hardships of needy countries should be taken up ahead of longer-range matters.

Chairman Eustace Seignoret of Trinidad-Tobago, asked for specific proposals in writing for the discussion starting today.

A cabinet minister from Sri Lanka (Ceylon) told the assembly that fuel, food and fertilizer price rises have brought "some developing countries . . . to the brink of a disaster."

Urgent Relief

It is a disaster "which could not merely imperil economic development programs but which could even threaten the very foundations of their social and political order . . . Some measures of urgent and immediate relief must be found while the ultimate solution is being sought."

Mr. Bandaranaike, the island nation's minister of public administration, local government, home affairs and justice.

Mr. Bandaranaike said that his country must pay three times as much as it did in 1973 for oil, and that fertilizer prices are up to 162 percent of previous prices and rice and flour to 170 percent.

Proposals have been submitted or are expected from Iran, France, Japan, Romania, Zaire, West Germany, Ivory Coast, Argentina, Algeria, the United States and Italy.

But there is a basic conflict over the main source of new funds to feed and fuel the approximately 30 poorest countries hit hardest by rising oil and fertilizer prices. Their added costs through the end of 1975 have been estimated at \$9.5 billion to \$12 billion.

The industrialized countries are asking the oil-exporting nations to contribute generously out of their new wealth. Major Middle East oil nations have replied here that the prime responsibility rests with the advanced nations.

Mr. Bandaranaike supported a proposal by the Shah of Iran for a \$3-billion emergency fund, half to be contributed by the advanced countries and half by the oil exporters. But few of the potential donors attended a meeting called Tuesday by Iran's finance minister to get the project rolling.

Other speakers yesterday also urged the UN to act immediately. Lebanese Foreign Minister

Fouad Naffah told the special session that it should "take immediate action, before it adjourns, to come to the aid of these countries."

Italian Finance Minister Antonio Giamatti called for a "10-year plan of emergency aid to the developing countries" to be financed by countries "which have substantial surpluses—an apparent reference to oil-producing nations—and the industrialized world."

Swedish Minister of Trade Kjell-Olof Feldt called for "an early worldwide dialogue" between producers and consumers on energy-related problems. He said that many developing countries are in an "almost desperate" situation.

The special session entered its ninth day today with 11 more speakers scheduled to take the floor. The debate is to end April 28.

3-Year Crisis Seen

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT).—Dr. Norman Borlaug, widely known as the father of the "Green Revolution," believes that the world faces a critical food situation in the next three years.

Dr. Borlaug, an agricultural scientist of the Rockefeller Foundation, won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for research on high-yielding strains of wheat and rice to help feed the world. He travels widely to help agriculturists attain the sharp rise in food production that the new strains seem to offer.

But now he believes that the promise of these new strains of wheat and rice is threatened by shortages of energy and fertilizer. The strains require considerable fertilizer, and the production of artificial fertilizer usually depends on energy from crude oil and gas. Thus, the problems of food, fertilizer and oil are linked.

The reports said that armored cars stood guard at the former presidential palace and at the building housing the new Supreme Military Council, but the country was calm.

Niger radio broadcast more messages of support for the regime of Lt. Col. Seyni Kountché—who yesterday appointed himself head of state—and denounced the Hamani government as "hypocritical and traitorous" and "a barbaric puppet regime."

Col. Kountché said after the coup that Mr. Hamani—who had been president since the Central African country won independence from France in 1960—was "unhappy and under house arrest."

Reports in African diplomatic circles here said that Mr. Hamani's wife and about 20 presidential guards were killed in the attack and that the Hamani son, Moussa, 13, was hospitalized with wounds. Two attacking soldiers were killed, the reports said.

Liyab's Premier, Abdel Salam Jallouf, flew to Niamey Monday night for talks with the new regime but reports reaching here said that the coup leaders refused to let his plane land. News reports today said that Col. Kountché finally received Maj. Jallouf today after the Libyan leader made a second trip to Niamey. Lt. Col. Kountché recently signed a mutual-defense pact.

African political sources said the police officer also said that the police now knew the reason for the alleged forgery on the letter that Mr. Milhennch said he had written. He added that other alleged forgeries under investigation did not involve Mr. Wilson's signature.

Moreover, the officer said he planned to see both Mr. Field and Mrs. Williams again, although he added that police inquiries involving both were now at an end. He said that the visit to Mrs. Williams, for example, would be only a formality because she "never figured largely" in the investigation.

In an interview last night, Mr. Milhennch said that the letter represented a "gag to end all gags" but offered "no comment" when asked whether he forged the signature.

Asked if the police thought it was all a joke, Chief Superintendent Jones said: "I do not accept that as being true."

The real estate transactions became a political issue because of the Labor party's condemnation of land speculators. The questions raised here have focused on whether Mr. Wilson was condoning, for associates, actions that he would find objectionable for others.

In defense, the prime minister has sought to draw a distinction between "land reclamation," which is the way he described the Field family's deals, and "land speculation," which he condemned.

With the withdrawal of American troops after the Paris ceasefire accords in January, 1973, the principal American involvement in Vietnam—aside from the planes poised in Thailand and on carriers in the South China Sea—consists of military and economic aid to the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu. Saigon is completely dependent on the aid to provide its armed forces with everything from ammunition to oil and to finance essential imports.

The aid, after falling gradually in the wake of the U.S. troop withdrawal, is starting to increase again. For the fiscal year that begins July 1, the administration has proposed \$2.4 billion in military and economic aid—a 65 percent increase over the amount approved by Congress for the current fiscal year.

The administration originally asked that Congress authorize a \$2.1-billion ceiling for this fiscal year. After the cease-fire, the request was reduced to \$1.6 billion, but Congress put the ceiling at \$1.126 billion. With almost three months to go in the fiscal year, the Pentagon contends that it is up against the ceiling.

Portugal Accuses Bishop, 11 Clerics
VATICAN CITY, April 18 (Reuters).—Portugal last night accused the bishop of Nampula and 11 Catholic missionaries expelled last week from Mozambique of distributing a document highly offensive to the Portuguese nation. The missionaries are members of the Verona Fathers order.

The Portuguese Embassy to the Holy See added in a statement that Bishop Manuel Vieira Pinto, at present in Portugal, is "completely free to go where he likes and to do what he likes."

Italian press reports said the bishop was expected to fly to Rome within the next few days for talks with Pope Paul on the rapidly deteriorating relations between Portugal and the Holy See.



ALL'S QUIET . . . Helmeted South African police keeping watch on a riot-stricken mining area near Johannesburg where nine people have been killed.

Niger Is Said to Ease Curbs In Capital After Army Coup

COTONOU, Dahomey, April 18 (UPI).—Niger's new military rulers shortened the curfew and reopened Niamey airport today in moves to return the country to normal after overthrowing President Diori Hamani Monday, reports reaching here said.

The reports said that armored cars stood guard at the former presidential palace and at the building housing the new Supreme Military Council, but the country was calm.

Niger radio broadcast more messages of support for the regime of Lt. Col. Seyni Kountché—who yesterday appointed himself head of state—and denounced the Hamani government as "hypocritical and traitorous" and "a barbaric puppet regime."

Col. Kountché said after the coup that Mr. Hamani—who had been president since the Central African country won independence from France in 1960—was "unhappy and under house arrest."

Reports in African diplomatic circles here said that Mr. Hamani's wife and about 20 presidential guards were killed in the attack and that the Hamani son, Moussa, 13, was hospitalized with wounds. Two attacking soldiers were killed, the reports said.

Liyab's Premier, Abdel Salam Jallouf, flew to Niamey Monday night for talks with the new regime but reports reaching here said that the coup leaders refused to let his plane land. News reports today said that Col. Kountché finally received Maj. Jallouf today after the Libyan leader made a second trip to Niamey. Lt. Col. Kountché recently signed a mutual-defense pact.

African political sources said the police officer also said that the police now knew the reason for the alleged forgery on the letter that Mr. Milhennch said he had written. He added that other alleged forgeries under investigation did not involve Mr. Wilson's signature.

Moreover, the officer said he planned to see both Mr. Field and Mrs. Williams again, although he added that police inquiries involving both were now at an end. He said that the visit to Mrs. Williams, for example, would be only a formality because she "never figured largely" in the investigation.

In an interview last night, Mr. Milhennch said that the letter represented a "gag to end all gags" but offered "no comment" when asked whether he forged the signature.

Asked if the police thought it was all a joke, Chief Superintendent Jones said: "I do not accept that as being true."

The real estate transactions became a political issue because of the Labor party's condemnation of land speculators. The questions raised here have focused on whether Mr. Wilson was condoning, for associates, actions that he would find objectionable for others.

In defense, the prime minister has sought to draw a distinction between "land reclamation," which is the way he described the Field family's deals, and "land speculation," which he condemned.

With the withdrawal of American troops after the Paris ceasefire accords in January, 1973, the principal American involvement in Vietnam—aside from the planes poised in Thailand and on carriers in the South China Sea—consists of military and economic aid to the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu. Saigon is completely dependent on the aid to provide its armed forces with everything from ammunition to oil and to finance essential imports.

The aid, after falling gradually in the wake of the U.S. troop withdrawal, is starting to increase again. For the fiscal year that begins July 1, the administration has proposed \$2.4 billion in military and economic aid—a 65 percent increase over the amount approved by Congress for the current fiscal year.

The administration originally asked that Congress authorize a \$2.1-billion ceiling for this fiscal year. After the cease-fire, the request was reduced to \$1.6 billion, but Congress put the ceiling at \$1.126 billion. With almost three months to go in the fiscal year, the Pentagon contends that it is up against the ceiling.

Portugal Accuses Bishop, 11 Clerics
VATICAN CITY, April 18 (Reuters).—Portugal last night accused the bishop of Nampula and 11 Catholic missionaries expelled last week from Mozambique of distributing a document highly offensive to the Portuguese nation. The missionaries are members of the Verona Fathers order.

The Portuguese Embassy to the Holy See added in a statement that Bishop Manuel Vieira Pinto, at present in Portugal, is "completely free to go where he likes and to do what he likes."

Italian press reports said the bishop was expected to fly to Rome within the next few days for talks with Pope Paul on the rapidly deteriorating relations between Portugal and the Holy See.

that the announcement yesterday of a special ministry for the rural economy, climate, environment and aid to the population suggested that Col. Kountché planned to mount a major effort to relieve suffering caused by drought.

The sources described the department as a "superministry."

Death Peril
Niger and most other sub-Saharan states have been afflicted by drought for nearly a year and United Nations reports have said that hundreds of thousands of persons faced death from famine.

The sources said it was significant also that Maj. Yani Sidde, apparently the No. 2 man in the regime, was given not only the powerful Interior Ministry but responsibility for mines and geology.

Niger has high-grade deposits of uranium, which it sells for \$3,000 a ton. The Hamani government had announced that it planned to raise the price.

The sources said it was certain that the new rulers would press for increased prices and may decide to nationalize the uranium industry.

13 Wounded By Explosion Near Tel Aviv

JERUSALEM, April 18 (AP).—Thirteen persons, 12 of them Arabs, were injured today by a terrorist explosion. A government minister warned that the wave of bloodshed and bombs could "damage the brotherhood" between Jews and Arabs in Israel.

The explosion was caused by an Israeli Army fragmentation grenade in the Tel Aviv suburban town of Fardes Katz, the military command said.

It blasted a street corner where Arabs from occupied Jordan muster for construction work in Israel, wounding 12 Arabs and one Jew. Police said that about 70 Arabs were detained for identity checks.

Armed police patrolled Jerusalem after the murder of a taxi driver whose body was booby-trapped to blow up with a time bomb. Sabotage bombs have been exploding almost daily in Israel for weeks.

[illegible]

Obituaries

Playwright Marcel Pagnol, Creator of 'Marius' Trilogy

PARIS, April 18 (UPI).—Writer and film producer Marcel Pagnol, 79, creator of the trilogy of films and plays "Marius," "Fanny," and "Cécile," died today after a long illness, friends said.

Mr. Pagnol's colleagues in the French Academy, the official honorary organization for artists, scientists and educators, said that he died at his home in the Bois de Boulogne. An academy official said that he did not know the cause of death.

Mr. Pagnol won international fame when he wrote the plays "Marius" in 1929, "Fanny" in 1932 and "Cécile" in 1936 about waterfront life in Marseilles.

Produced 16 Films

He also directed, produced and wrote dialogue for 16 films, including "La Femme du Boulanger" in 1938, "Maison des Sources" in 1939, and "Carnaval" in 1943. His stage writings, in addition to his trilogy, numbered eight plays. They included "Toussaint" in 1928, which also was made into a film. The Mediterranean port city of Marseilles named a street in honor of Mr. Pagnol for celebrating its lifeline.

Mr. Pagnol was born in Aubagne, near Marseilles, the son

of a schoolteacher father, and became a professor himself in various cities of southern France, including Marseilles.

His first play was "Marchands de Glace" (Merchants of Glory) in 1923, followed by "Jazz" in 1926. He became a screenwriter with "Marius." Mr. Pagnol also was one of France's foremost translators of Shakespeare. Theaters still use his "Hamlet."

He married Simone Collin in 1916, and they had three children. His second wife, Jacqueline Bourlier, whom he married in 1945, survives him, along with their son, an academy official said.

Sir Hugh Taylor

PRINCETON, N.J., April 18 (UPI).—Sir Hugh Taylor, 84, a chemist who played a role in developing the atomic bomb during World War II, died yesterday at the Princeton Medical Center. Sir Hugh, who was cited in 1953 for his leadership in science by Queen Elizabeth II, and Pope Pius XII, became a professor of chemistry at Princeton University at 32 and was dean of the graduate school when he retired in 1958.

Blossom Seeley

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—Blossom Seeley, 82, who had been a song-and-dance headliner in vaudeville, died here yesterday.

Miss Seeley, whose last public appearance was on "The Ed Sullivan Show" on television in 1966, performed for many years with her husband, the late Benny Fields. Their theme songs were "Melancholy Baby" and "Lullaby of Broadway."

Mrs. Winifred Smith

CAMBRIDGE, England, April 18 (UPI).—Mrs. Winifred Smith, 44, the world's longest-surviving liver-transplant patient, died yesterday, hospital officials said. Doctors gave Mrs. Smith, a cleaning woman and the mother of a son and two daughters, three months to live prior to the February, 1969, transplant. She received the liver of a 4-year-old boy who had been killed in a traffic accident.

Hospital officials refused to reveal the cause of death, but medical sources said it was not from rejection of the transplanted liver.



Marcel Pagnol

Press Hailed, Blamed for Watergate Role

Reporting Justified, Richardson Says

ATLANTA, April 18 (AP).—The possible presence of corruption justifies extraordinary efforts at news reporting, even to the extent of seeking out news leaks, former Attorney General Elliot Richardson said yesterday.

Addressing the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Mr. Richardson said that the Watergate scandal is an example of a situation that requires putting the right of the public to know above a politician's "right to lie."

"The relative importance of uncovering and publishing the truth can vary with the confidence we justifiably have or lack in the conduct of government," he told the 450 editors attending the conference.

"If there is reason to believe the system has been captured or subverted, then exposure of that fact has to take precedence," he said.

Mr. Richardson said, for example, that he did not believe reporters should seek out and print "leaks" under ordinary circumstances. But he said suspicion that the criminal justice system is corrupt makes such an effort essential.

He praised the reporting of the Watergate scandal as "on the whole extraordinarily responsible," and said he was "grateful for what the press did."

The Watergate episode and related matters, he said, justified abandoning routine concepts of fair play in reporting "because it involved distortion of the election process itself—spying, dirt tricks, abusive power . . . and betrayal of the terms on which power was delegated."

However, Mr. Richardson—who resigned rather than obey President Nixon's order to dismiss the

Editor Warns Of Nixon Bill On Secret Data

ATLANTA, April 18 (UPI).—Ben Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post, contends that a Nixon administration bill making it a crime to disclose classified information would enslave freedom of the press and prevent disclosure of scandals such as Watergate.

Mr. Bradlee said Tuesday that the press was doing a poor job of informing the public of the importance of press freedoms at a time when the media were under attack. He spoke at the Dirks Newspaper Forum.

Just said Watergate prosecutor—said the greatest danger is that "too many people will become convinced that the system is totally corrupt, that all politicians are crooked."

To avoid that, he said, government officials must put a high premium on candor, openness and honesty. It takes a lot more truth to restore confidence in the system than it takes to maintain confidence.

Butz Gives Japan 'Sales Pitch' for Farmers of U.S.

TOKYO, April 18 (AP).—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz said today that he has "politely" warned Japanese officials not to go bargain-hunting around the world for food if they want assured supplies from the United States in times of shortage.

Addressing a joint luncheon meeting of the American-Japan Society and the local American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Butz said he told his Japanese counterparts that future U.S. farm production will be sustained only by market forces and not by U.S. government stockpile purchases.

"Some feel that once again the United States will backstop the world's food supply while nations go elsewhere shopping for bargain prices—happy in the thought that the U.S. granaries will take care of any serious shortage that arises," Mr. Butz said.

"Part of my mission here is to say as fully and as politely as I can—as you and I know—that it is not going to work that way," he said.

"The United States is not going to build unneeded government surpluses once again at great public expense."

He called on the Japanese to make accurate projections of their future needs of American farm products and to place their orders early.



NEWBORN BEAT—Officials at the General Hospital in Baton Rouge, La., say this 12-day-old baby is doing well after receiving a cardiac pacemaker when she was just five days old. The pacemaker was implanted to correct a heart defect and a hospital spokesman said the child's case was one of only a few such operations on young children in medical history. The child's name is being withheld.

Mitterrand Reveals Policies For Strengthening the Franc

PARIS, April 18 (Reuters).—Socialist presidential candidate Francois Mitterrand said today that, if he is elected, his government will seek to strengthen the franc and return it to the European joint float.

He would also float a 10-billion-franc (about \$2 billion) domestic loan linked to price rises, he said.

Mr. Mitterrand indicated that his government would seek to hold the trade deficit this year to around \$3 billion compared to official estimates of \$3.7 billion to \$4 billion.

Other measures to achieve a favorable foreign-trade balance would include a tight control of credit combined with an "efficient use of existing exchange control regulations," as well as moves to stimulate exports and energy savings, he said at a press conference here.

The Socialist leader repeated that his government would nationalize all banking and credit

Loss of Esteem Laid To News Media

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 18 (UPI).—The United States is in "dire danger" because the news media have destroyed the esteem in which the nation formerly held its public officials, Sen. Edward Gurney, R-Fla., said yesterday.

"People in public office today are held in the lowest esteem that they've ever been held in the history of this country; they're on a level with the media—that's how low we've sunk," Sen. Gurney told a Rotary Club luncheon.

Sen. Gurney, a member of the Senate Watergate committee, blamed the news media for turning the public against President Nixon, even though neither the Watergate committee nor the House Judiciary Committee, which is weighing an impeachment resolution against the President, has reached any conclusions.

"Even after we finished those hearings . . . the people of the United States were overwhelmingly against impeachment and they were overwhelmingly against the resignation of the President."

"But with no new evidence being presented, this propaganda was spilled all over the airwaves and spilled out over the press for week after week and month after month, until now you've got a majority of the people in the United States . . . who already convicted the President in their minds."

"And why? Why? Only for one reason, and that's the propaganda that's come out of the media," he said.

Genoa Official Is Kidnapped

GENOA, April 18 (AP).—Mario Sossi, a 33-year-old prosecutor noted for his investigation into extreme leftist groups, was kidnapped tonight by a group of armed men, the police reported.

Investigators quoted witnesses as saying that the prosecutor was forced into a car on a street near his house.

Mr. Sossi headed a probe into the activities of the extreme leftist Red Brigades between 1966 and 1968. The group claimed responsibility last year for the abduction of an executive of the Italian auto maker Fiat.

Mr. Sossi's kidnapping came a day after 17-year-old Paolo Longhi was released in Milan after a reported ransom of 400 million lire (\$80,000). The youth, son of a wealthy industrialist, was kidnapped Feb. 11.

Svoboda Out of Hospital

PRAGUE, April 18 (AP).—President Ludvik Svoboda, 79, who was reported hospitalized three weeks ago for a heart ailment, has been sent home but further treatment will be necessary, the Czechoslovak news agency, Ceteza, has reported.

Saving the Reputation of a French Queen

By Eleanor German

COUCHES, France (UPI).—Marguerite of Burgundy—the queen of France and of Navarre who for more than 600 years has symbolized lust and adultery was defamed, says a man who is adding chivalry to his established reputation for bravery.

He is Leonard Cayot, known as "La Caille" (the quail) when he was in the maquis during World War II. He received the France Libre medal for, among other acts, rescuing the wounded "Col. Polron" (Resistance pseudonym of Maurice Bourges-Mau-noury, who later headed several French ministries) from the Gestapo. He also saved an American pilot who had parachuted from his observation plane.

Lately, Mr. Cayot has been channeling his energy into putting down the leering legends that cluster about the memory of Marguerite of Burgundy.

In 1946, Mr. Cayot—a patron of the arts and a sculptor—bought the Château de Couches, also known as the Château of Marguerite of Burgundy. He has since restored it and researched its 1,000-year history. A new edition of his privately printed "Château de Couches," has just been published. It describes the tumultuous history of the castle, which he says was the last refuge of France's reportedly adulterous queen.

Married in 1305

Marguerite was the daughter of Robert II, Duke of Burgundy. She spent her childhood in the fortified castle. In 1305, she married Louis, King of Navarre and eldest son of French King Philippe IV, or Philippe le Bel. Her husband later became Louis X.

Documents of the time say that she was a beautiful, light-hearted girl who did not take the responsibilities of marriage very seriously. Soon, according to accounts, she and her sister-in-law, Blanche de la Marche, were accused of adultery with two Normans attached to the court, Philippe and Gauthier d'Aulnay.

The brothers were not tried nor were they allowed to challenge the accusations. Instead, they were tortured on orders of Marguerite's father-in-law, Philippe le Bel. They were then castrated and burned at the stake.

The D'Aulnay story is only one of many about Marguerite and her appetite for sexual pleasure. When her husband became king of France in 1314, it was said that he found it impossible to control her. Marguerite had already been imprisoned for immorality. When she was jailed in a castle built by Richard the Lion-Heart, she was said to have even seduced her guards.

Smothered

Finally, legend has it, Louis ordered that she be smothered between two mattresses (some versions say strangled with her own hair).

PARIS NIGHTLIFE: Strongholds of French Humor

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 18 (UPI).—The disappearance of the witty revue from theaters in New York, London and Paris is lamentable. All the bright, impudent talent, it is said, is now in television.

The French extravaganza offers scenic wonders, beplumed and plumbed beauties, dazzling decor, rich costumes and maddish dance, but they have run out of humor.

But Parisian spirit has not evaporated though it has quit the revue boards. You will find it in the clever entertainment of several of the tiny cafe-theaters.

Have you seen and heard the droll Douby at Le Petit Casino or paid a visit to Le Café de la Gare? The flavor of Gallic mockery is in the sly jesting of the blinking Jean Rigaux, who has his irreverent say in the Caveau de la République, in the condescending comments of Pierre-Jean Vailland on current events at Les Deux Anes, and in the boisterous, salty discourses of that stout enigma of respected conventions at La Belle Epoque. It is the dynamo of the spirit edition of the Alcazar Folies.

At the Alcazar Jean-Marie Riviere presides as ringmaster of a rollicking cabaret revue that runs nonstop at a fast pace from 11 p.m. until the early hours. Riviere, clad in spangled white tails, streaks through it, chattering introductions, welcomes and acid asides, keeping the spectators on the edge of their seats and the performance on its toes. Without him there would, of course, still



Marguerite of Burgundy, wife of Louis X.

"Not so!" says Mr. Cayot.

"Lies! Lies fabricated to satisfy the political ambitions of the time!" Mr. Cayot alleges that Louis, continuing the power policies of his father, wanted to strengthen his throne by marrying his cousin Princess Clémence of Hungary and refilling the French treasury with her dowry.

There was no legal way, however, to dispose of Marguerite, apart from death. The stories of adultery, Mr. Cayot claims,

were deliberately spread to justify Marguerite's murder.

But even the story of her strangulation in 1315 is false, he says. She actually outlived her remarried husband by almost 20 years. Mr. Cayot's research shows. She had been secretly returned to Couches, he says, under the protection of a cousin. There, Marguerite lived peacefully, concealed from the world, although she moved freely within the castle, he claims.

Medieval documents, Mr. Cayot

says, verify Marguerite's presence in Couches. While other documents support the accepted accounts of her loves and early death, Mr. Cayot says that there are the result of fabrications of the era. Once the stories were started, he says, they caught the popular fancy and were embellished.

Some of the more sinister legends tell of Marguerite's discarded lovers being pushed from towers, and of her giving birth to unwanted infants who were tossed into fires.

Among his sources are the records of royal notary Marie de Séguillot, who took refuge in Couches at the outbreak of the French Revolution and brought with him the archives of the royal family.

But the stories about Marguerite go on. In the last century, her alleged love affairs were recounted by Alexandre Dumas Père in his five-act play, "La Tour de Nesle," in which she was played as a sex-obsessed queen who lured young men to her bed, and then had them drowned in the Seine.

Even the town of Couches does not escape. One of the rumors still about is that the château was called "Château de Couches" because of her illegitimate children—"couches" in French meaning childbirth.

"Not true! The name of Couches for this region is far older than the 14th century," Mr. Cayot points out. It is just another example of what he calls 600-year-old injustice to the memory of Marguerite of Burgundy—an injustice he hopes is put right.

U.S. NATIONAL BOOK AWARDS

Singer, Pynchon Split Prize

NEW YORK, April 18 (NYT).—Thomas Pynchon's novel "Gravity's Rainbow" and Isaac Bashevis Singer's collection of short stories "A Crown of Feathers" have been chosen to share the prize for fiction in this year's National Book Awards.

Formal announcement of the 25th annual awards of the National Book Committee was made tonight.

Shared awards in the book world's equivalent of the motion picture Academy Awards are not unprecedented, and this year, in addition to the award for fiction, awards were also shared in the poetry and translation categories.

The poetry award was shared by Allen Ginsberg, for his ninth book of poetry, "The Fall of America," and by Adrienne Rich for "Driving into the Woods."

The translation award was shared by Karen Brazill for "The Confessions of Lady Nijo," an autobiographical novel written by a 13th-century Japanese woman; by Anthony Kerrigan for his translation of Miguel de Unamuno's "The Tragic Sense of Life" and by Helen Lane for her translation of Octavio Paz's "Alternating Current."



Isaac Bashevis Singer "A Crown of Feathers."

In the category of arts and letters, the award went to Pauline Kael, the critic, for "Deeper Into Movies," in contemporary affairs, to Murray Kempton for "The Briar Patch," in children's books, to Eleanor Cameron for "The Court of the Stone Children."

The award in science went to

S.E. Luria for "Life: The Unfinished Experiment."

The award in history was won by John Clive for "Macaulay: The Shaping of the Historian," a work that was also nominated for the prize in biography.

"Malcolm Lowry," a biography by Douglas Day, was the winner in that category.

In the category of philosophy and religion philosopher Maurice Natanson took the award with "Edmond Rousset: Philosopher of Infinite Tasks."

In addition, the National Book Committee chose Vladimir Nabokov, author of "Invitation," "Palm," "Pale Fire" and other works of fiction, to receive its National Medal of Literature.

The award, a bronze medal and \$10,000, is given annually to "a living American writer for the excellence of his or her total contribution to the world of letters."

Among previous winners are E.B. White, Robert Penn Warren, W.H. Auden and Thornton Wilder.

The award to Mr. Nabokov, who lives in Switzerland, was accepted for him by his son, Dmitri, in a ceremony Tuesday night at the New York Public Library.

Italy Police Halt Brawl in Protest At Brenner Pass

BOZENO, Italy, April 18 (Reuters).—Riot police had to break up a brawl here today between West German truck drivers and 6,000 demonstrators who blocked roads and railway lines to protest imports of meat and dairy products.

The Italians, many of them farmers, staged their demonstration at the Brenner Pass at the Austrian border. They laid wooden ties on railway lines and roads and either cut or let air out of truck tires.

After several hours police charged the demonstrators and dispersed them. The rail lines and the roads were reopened.

The demonstrators said that the imports depressed prices.

Other protesters blocked traffic from and to Switzerland for several hours at the Ponte Chiasso and Brogna border points. They eventually left peacefully.

ed a hilarious American clown, George Carl, whose problems with chewing-gum raise loud roars.

Not all of the latest Crazy Horse revue is new—the animated version of Les Trois Graces and Wollinski's cartoons of a hypocritical Peeping Tom having been kept from earlier editions—but all of it is first-rate entertainment. The Bernardin method of staging, lighting and musical accompaniment have been mirrored from Paris to Las Vegas but his personal touch is inimitable. His hallmark is discernible on every aspect of his excellent spring revue.

SHARPS AND FLATS

LONDON—Emerson, Lake and Palmer are appearing at the Empire Pool, Wembley, on April 19 and 20 at 8 p.m. Joni Mitchell will be at the New Victoria Theatre on April 20 and 21 at 8 p.m. Cleo Laine and the John Dankworth Quartet will be at Fairfield Halls, Croydon, on April 24 at 8 p.m. At Ronnie Scott's are George Melly, John Chilton's Feetwarmers and the Ronnie Scott Trio.

BRUSSELS—Erroll Garner will give a concert at the Palais des Beaux Arts on April 26 at 8:30 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—John Mayall and his group are appearing at the Concertgebouw on April 20 at midnight. Lionel Hampton and his Orchestra will be at Eden-Hal on April 25 at 10:30 p.m.

MUNICH—Status Quo will be at the Circus-Krone-Bau on April 27 at 8 p.m.

FRANKFURT—Baden Powell will be at the Jahrhunderthalle on April 21 at 8 p.m. and Status Quo will be at the same hall on April 24 at 7 p.m.

GENEVA—French singer Barbara will appear at the Victoria Hall on April 21 at 8:30 p.m.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland—Saxophonist Dexter Gordon and the Magog group will give a jazz concert at the Grande Salle d'Epalinges on April 25 at 8:30 p.m.

PARIS—The rock group Yes will be at the Palais des Sports on April 19 at 8 p.m. A group of young composers, singers and guitarists will perform their own works this Saturday (April 19) and the following three Saturdays at 5 p.m. at L'Espace Tribouche, 3 Rue de la Boucherie. Admission is free. The Kenny Clarke Trio is at the Club St. Germain; the Delta Rhythm Band, at L'Orée du Bois; singing Anita Tucker at the Trois Mallets; Joe Turner at the Calavados and Aaron Brighers at the Living Room.

This week the British rock group, The Who, announced its only United States appearance for this year at New York's 21,000-seat Madison Square Garden for the nights of June 10, 11, 13 and 14. Within 15 hours of the first public notice, three of the four shows were sold out.

This week's top singles records are, in the United States, "TSOP" by MFSL; and in Great Britain, "Seasons in the Sun" by Terry Jacks.

—FRANK VAN BRASLE

IN THE AIRLINE BUSINESS, IT'S ENCOURAGING TO BE PRAISED.



"TWA doesn't just have excellent in-flight service. They also have very helpful ground service, which makes the whole process of flight boarding so much more agreeable."

Mr. Colin Chapman, Chairman,
Lotus Cars, U.K.



"I spend my life coming and going from one place to another. Sometimes I even have to be in two different cities on the same day. That's why I appreciate in all its value the famous punctuality of TWA in keeping to its schedules."

Mr. Carlos Vento Jiménez-Carles,
Director General, Servicar, S.A., Spain.



"I appreciate TWA's outstanding ground service. TWA is unmatched in helping you resolve problems and get through some of the difficult formalities one encounters (from time to time). And everything is done so courteously."

Mr. Guy-Philippe Demory, Director General,
Heurty Petrochem, France.



"I always enjoy my flight with TWA. But what I like best are the comfortable seats. And it's not only me, my family enjoys them, too. They make our flight so comfortable. I must also say that formalities after landing are completed in the minimum time."

Mr. James G. Philips, Regional Director,
American Life Insurance Company, Greece.



"I frequently have to go to various cities in the U.S. And TWA is the most comfortable system I have found not only to go to these places directly, but also to enjoy on each trip the rest I need to put my affairs in order."

Mr. José Maria Mazo,
Director,
Motermaso, Spain.



"Some years I make as many as 18 round trips to the United States and I have found pretty consistently that TWA has the best balance of attention on the ground and service in the air."

They make it easier to get what I want on the ground, and they're very good in the air."

Mr. J.P. Wilkerson, Director,
Marsteller Ltd., U.K.



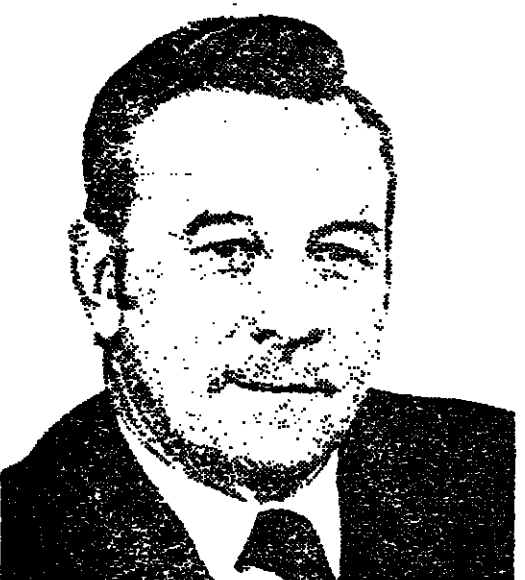
"The helpfulness of personnel—whether on ground or on board—is in fact more than routine service with TWA. And the Ambassador Service is first class in the true sense."

Mr. Alfred Kupfer,
Proprietor, Alfred Kupfer
Factory Equipment, Germany.



"I should like to compare TWA's Ambassador Service with a well-run Swiss hotel. Everything runs smoothly—from making your reservation to saying good-bye. The planes are run with strict tidiness throughout. The guest is king, and the staff haven't forgotten the art of smiling."

Mr. George Rocco,
Proprietor, Silverta Hotel, Switzerland.



"My case history of TWA super service: My non-TWA flight from Denver was late. Would I miss the essential connecting TWA flight to Europe, in New York? When we had finally landed, to my surprise, a TWA car was waiting to rush me on the shortest route to TWA's own Flight Wing One, so I could easily make my connecting TWA flight. Another thing: TWA offers right from Flight Wing One a number of connecting domestic flights, the uncommon punctuality of which I have learned to appreciate."

Mr. Hans Jucker, President,
Tell Safe and Vault Manufacturers, Switzerland.



"I thought that owing to the present crisis airlines would try to cut down on service. But with TWA the in-flight service was as good as ever. And even more, I could choose between two current films."

Mr. Nicolas Soutos,
Shipowner—Consul General of Liberia,
Greece.



"TWA's domestic route structure makes it possible for me to send our personnel easily to our headquarters in Indianapolis. The convenient transit facilities without having to change airports are appreciated. The service and comfort are above reproach."

Mr. Francois Robinet,
President Director General, Eli Lilly, France.



"TWA's people give me the feeling that they're real people who have homes, and families, and a sense of humor. They look after one in a very personal way which I greatly appreciate."

Mr. Nicholas G. Bark, F.B.C.S.,
Managing Director,
Control Data Limited, U.K.

As you know, the energy situation has forced all airlines to make some cuts in their schedules.

At TWA we're doing the same. But we're making sure that our Ambassador Service is as good as ever.

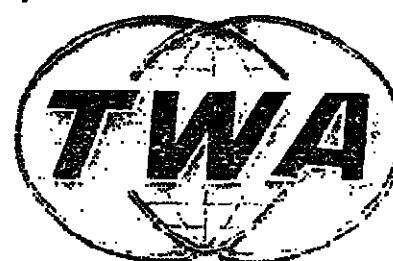
Ambassador Service doesn't depend on fuel supplies. It depends on TWA's determination to give you the best service. And that, we promise you, continues now more than ever.

As you can see, we still have plenty of flights.

And as you'll see when you fly TWA, we're working harder than ever to get you where you want, when you want, in comfort.

Call your travel agent, or TWA.

And find out for yourself that whatever happens to other airlines, TWA is still TWA.



TWA FROM MAJOR EUROPEAN CITIES TO

NEW YORK	BOMBAY
BOSTON	BANGKOK
PHILADELPHIA	HONG KONG
WASHINGTON	TAIPEI
CHICAGO	OKINAWA
LOS ANGELES	GUAM
SAN FRANCISCO	HONOLULU

PLUS CONNECTIONS TO
TWA'S 35 US CITIES

State Accountability

Following the indictment of eight present or former Ohio National Guardsmen on criminal charges arising from the killing of four students and the wounding of nine others at Kent State University in 1970, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that civil suits can be brought against state officials, including a former governor, in connection with the same offenses. Both actions contribute to a growing acceptance of the accountability of the state for wrongs committed in the most sensitive and murky area of governmental authority: the exercise of police power to restore or maintain order when the normal processes seem to have broken down.

With respect to Kent State, the accountability is that of a state in the federal sense—a unit of the United States—as against national statutes and constitutional provisions protecting the civil rights of individuals. But in its broader implications the Kent State instance applies to every actual or potential abuse of the force that resides in government.

In the United States, resorts to force by the government against its own citizens have ranged from the armies that were mobilized to win an open Civil War, through such grimly bizarre episodes as when state troops opened fire on the mobs in New York City's Astor Place in 1849—mobs assembled to contest, on behalf of an American actor, a British actor's right to appear in Macbeth. Between 22 and 34 persons were killed on that occasion.

That the state, meaning the governmental authority having the responsibility and the available strength, has the right to use extraordinary measures to maintain law and order when both have been usurped by some other, illegal entity, cannot reasonably be contested. The point which the Kent State

shootings brought into prominence is whether such measures can be justified, after the event.

By requiring such justification, and denying that the simple issuance of a governmental order stating that an emergency exists is sufficient, the Supreme Court has posed new problems for authority and given new assurance to individuals. Already the Kent State example has had its effect—Connecticut, to cite one instance, is equipping its National Guard with batons as initial weapons in riot control. This approach would, very clearly, diminish the possibility of an abuse of police power in case of demonstrations. The question, of course, that will be raised in many law enforcement agencies is whether it will deter the kind of rioting and arson that preceded the shootings at Kent State. The public peace has its own valid claims upon the government, and those who would disturb that peace for their own purposes are often sufficiently irrational, sufficiently addicted to violence, to make it difficult to enforce those claims by the ordinary police methods that would apply in the case of ordinary public protest or assemblage.

But the Supreme Court did not rule on whether the State of Ohio was right or wrong in assuming that fatal force was required at Kent State; it has only insisted that Ohio must prove its case. And the same might apply to the methods San Francisco is using to cope with the killers who are shooting down citizens at random on its streets, or to whatever steps are taken to meet the perverse threat of the Symbionese Liberation Army. Society still has the right to protect its members, and its lawful processes, but, in the United States, at least, it must be prepared to demonstrate that it acts with all due care, rather than with all possible violence.

The Calley Case

Army Secretary Howard Callaway's reduction by half of the 30-year sentence that had been imposed on 1st Lt. William Calley for the murder in 1968 of "no less than" 22 South Vietnamese civilians at My Lai would have found more ready acceptance if President Nixon had not muddled the waters surrounding this case by intervening in it three years ago when it was still under review. Secretary Callaway clearly recognizes the enormity of the crime that was committed at My Lai. What he seems to be saying now is that, with the war in Vietnam over, mercy and compassion have a proper place in mitigating the punishment previously meted out to the one man convicted in the wake of numerous atrocities. Is it too much to hope that the matter will end there, without further politically flavored intervention by the White House?

My Lai will always remain a shocking blot on the American military record. When full allowance has been made for the nature of the war in Vietnam—the fact that even women and children were often enemies carrying grenades or other weapons—there can be no justification for the slaughter of civilians merely to remove the potential menace. Secretary Callaway properly concluded in his review of the case that the acts for which Lt. Calley was convicted were "so abhorrent they cannot be condoned or forgotten."

It should be a matter of national chagrin that only one person responsible for this ruthless lack of consideration for human life has really been punished, although 13 men were charged in connection with the massacre and five were brought to trial. Presumably that record cannot now be changed, but at least Americans as a people can keep their thinking straight about crimes of this sort. They cannot be condoned or covered up under the pretense that they were an excusable part of a military operation without gravely tainting America's sense of values.

Unfortunately, the President's intervention in the case in the past looks in precisely that direction. Immediately after Lt. Calley was convicted by a court-martial board composed of much-decorated Vietnam veterans and originally sentenced to life imprisonment, Mr. Nixon made a great show of personally ordering the transfer of Lt. Calley from the stockade to his own private quarters, under

guard; and the President did so at a time when the proper authorities on the spot were already moving to achieve the same end. With needless fanfare, Mr. Nixon announced that he would personally review the case for the purpose of including "nonlegal, nontechnical" considerations in the final decision—which everybody knew was always something he had the right to do at an appropriate stage in the appeals process. It is impossible to avoid an implication in the White House attitude that the President was out of sympathy with the conviction or that he was seeking to exploit the outburst of popular sentiment that has been drummed up in behalf of Lt. Calley.

Since Secretary Callaway's decision to cut the Calley sentence in half now goes to the President for final review, no doubt there will be renewed demands for a pardon.

Five months after the original life sentence was given, the Army reduced the term to 30 years. The President now will once more be tempted to belittle the massacre and Lt. Calley's part in it by wiping out the consequences of the trial and sentencing. In our view, any such action would be a disservice to the cause of justice, in the face of the court-martial verdict and Secretary Callaway's present conclusions that Lt. Calley was fairly convicted and that he "should have been able to recognize the illegality of an order to kill unarmed noncombatants if he did in fact receive such an order."

Compassion has its place in every judicial proceeding. But the ends of mercy can be quite adequately served by accepting the thoughtful conclusions of the secretary of the Army and allowing the young man who committed this crime to return to society upon the granting of parole for which he will be eligible within six months. No one contends that he would be a menace. In recommending this course, Secretary Callaway is undoubtedly cognizant of the fact that the Army imposed upon this young officer at the age of 26 responsibilities for which he was grossly unprepared. Let that be recognized along with the desirability of eliminating any spirit of vindictiveness from the case. That said, we hope the White House will not pretend either that a grave offense was not committed or that it can be expunged by the flick of a pen, without grave reflections upon the standing of the United States as a civilized nation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

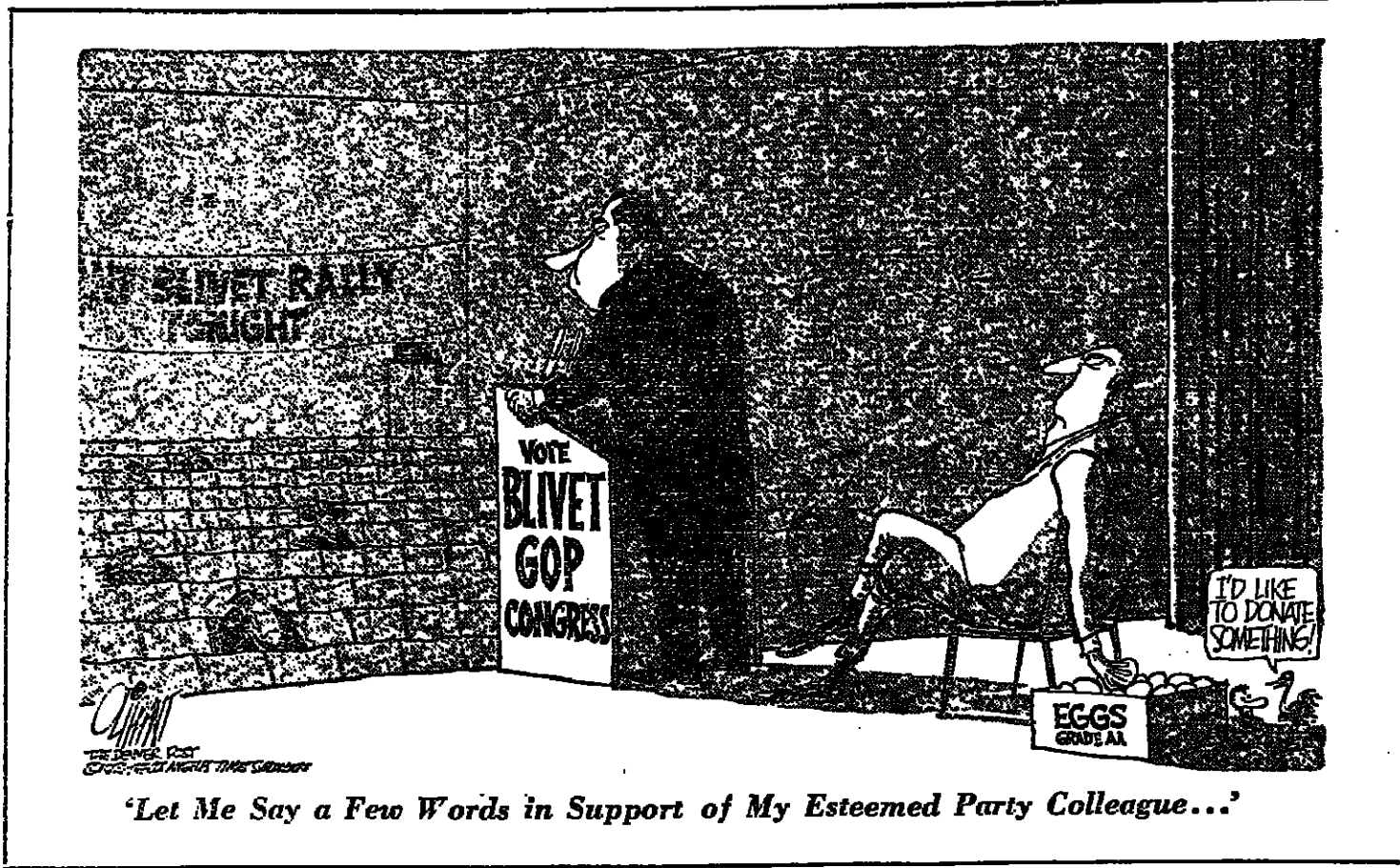
April 19, 1899

ROME—"Everyone is convinced at the Vatican that the reign of Leo XIII is drawing to a close," writes a Rome correspondent of the Herald. The question, then, that poses itself is: "Who will be the next Pope?" The choice of the next pontiff is being anxiously anticipated by the whole civilized world; but it is this very anxiety that makes a prediction difficult, seeing that such great political influences are silently at work to sway the votes from one candidate to another.

Fifty Years Ago

April 19, 1924

NEW YORK—One of the largest combines in the history of the movie industry was completed yesterday with the merger of the Metro, the Goldwyn and the Louis B. Mayer companies, headed by Marcus Loew, already known as a "Crocus" of the vaudeville world. The capital stock of the new company will be \$63 million. In addition to the big-feature productions which it now controls, the combine also owns 350 theaters in various parts of the country, including New York's "Capitol."



Schlesinger and Expanding U.S. Defense Options

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—In what unquestionably is the most unusual allusion in any of the posture statements of U.S. secretaries of defense, James R. Schlesinger writes in the current document now before Congress:

"We can and must become increasingly competitive with potential adversaries in a more fundamental sense. We must not be forced out of the market—on land, at sea or in the air. Eli Whitney belongs to us, not to our competitors. He, rather than the medieval craftsmen of Mont St. Michel and Chartres—however magnificent and unique their art—must once more become our model."

This is one of Schlesinger's principles for a "long haul" American policy. He adds that "we must build our peace structure on the hard facts of the international environment rather than on gossamer hopes for the imminent perfectibility of mankind."

Verbal Gloss?

Maybe this is all verbal gloss, a new secretary of defense striking his pose as they all have tried to do ever since the post was created. Schlesinger probably is the most egg-headed of all those who've had the job. What his posture statement seems to come to is—buckle down, hope for détente but be skeptical about the prospects, revamp and expand possible options for fighting a nuclear war, build new weapons systems as bargaining chips for the current SALT-2 talks with the Kremlin on strategic nuclear arms, all in order to do our damndest to see that for all the world there is "a perceived equality" of Soviet and American power.

In short, this posture statement is designed as a message to the audience: Americans, the Soviet leadership and those who run all other nations. To each he is saying: Don't sell America short. Schlesinger, chief arms controller Fred Ikle and some others have been trying to drum up a great debate over the changes this posture statement postulates. Alas, given Watergate and its attendant troubles to President Nixon, the debate so far is confined to those few in and out of government who pay attention to the arms race and efforts to curb it. Henry Kissinger's recent failure in Moscow to win his hoped-for "conceptual breakthrough" on the SALT-2 talks does add meaning to what Schlesinger has said.

Past Alarms

There is a central problem Schlesinger is addressing. He reminds us that in the past 30 years we have had such "alarms" as the B-36, the bomber "gap," the missile "gap," MRVs and AEM deployments. Implicitly, though he doesn't say so, is that all those alarms in one way or another turned out to be knowledge of what the Kremlin had in mind and/or was up to. Currently, he says, "the evidence of what they are up to is, to say the least, fragmentary and conflicting. As so often is the case, we are faced with uncertainty."

Schlesinger's answer, as in the previous cases, is to do something. So he has come up with an array of weaponry and development of existing systems that he thinks will "improve the bargaining situation at SALT or (b) if SALT fails protect the United States. For the simple fact is, as most everybody seems to agree, that the Kremlin is building a huge nuclear force which could be designed "to achieve what the Soviet Union may regard, however mistakenly, as meaningful, exploitable, superiority." Exploitable, reasons Schlesinger, not in an out of the blue nuclear Pearl Harbor attack but in nuclear political blackmail. That, of course, is the way Sen. Henry M. Jackson and a good many others see it and his point of view, it seems to me, is gaining rather than losing adherents.

Nor does Schlesinger mention what was on many minds when Secretary Kissinger went to Moscow: Are the Russians trying to exploit Mr. Nixon's weakness at home? He has denied, naturally, that the President would again

any SALT agreement adverse to American interests. But Mr. Nixon is still talking of going to Moscow in June or thereabouts, just when his impeachment is likely to be coming to a head here at home.

SALT and Détente

Presumably some years from now we will know with reasonable certainty just what the Kremlin leadership is now intending, as we now know a lot we didn't then know about the previous mysterious Russian moves. But that isn't much help now in trying to decide whether Schlesinger is right in advocating new plans, programs and hardware or whether such steps will only exacerbate the arms race.

There always has been argument as to whether arms-control measures are separable from

the general drift of Soviet-American relations. To some degree there is evidence that separability is possible but to me the record shows that a favorable political environment is the sine qua non of any meaningful arms agreement. Nobody is going to force anything down the other fellow's throat. That is why SALT-2 today seems linked to the general propositions of détente. Currenty the bloom is off détente.

Whether Communist party boss Brezhnev is the captive or the boss of Defense Minister Gromyko, as has been argued elsewhere, is relevant but not central. The Soviet Union is run by men who believe, as Nikita Khrushchev put it, that ideological differences with the United States will not disappear "until the shrimp whistles." Whether they see themselves as simply working for nuclear parity ("essential equivalence") or for superiority is uncertain. In answer to the riddle Schlesinger proposes to maintain rough parity "preferably by agreement or if necessary by unilateral action" through creation of new weapons and new modes for the use of the nuclear arsenal. And by parity he means something that the whole world will perceive as equality so that political blackmail by Moscow is impossible.

The real world, rather than that of Mont St. Michel and Chartres or of the perfectibility of mankind, is cruel, dark and uncertain. The tragedy of today is that the President of the United States has put himself in such a fix that there is unlikely to be any real American examination of what Schlesinger proposes and probably will be allowed by Congress to do.

Affluence and Survival

By Anthony Lewis

"If the strong attempt to impose their views, they will do so at the cost of justice... [improving] the quality of life has become a universal political demand, a technical possibility and a moral imperative."

—Secretary of State Kissinger at the UN.

NEW YORK—It must have been Oscar Wilde—or was it Mao Tse-tung—who said: "When I hear Henry Kissinger talk about justice and morality, I reach for my Dramamine." Anyone might suspect cynicism in such talk by a man who has wasted five years so far, and numberless lives, trying to impose American views on Indochina, and who until recently showed not the slightest interest in questions of world poverty, trade, finance and resources.

But however cynical Kissinger may be, and however late his discovery of economics, his speech to the special UN session on raw materials and development did deal with what is very likely the most important long-term issue we face. That is, putting it broadly: How can the fruits of this earth be shared equitably enough at least to reduce the chances of mass starvation, economic collapse and war?

The trouble is that Secretary of State Kissinger alone cannot begin to deal with all the profound problems of material yearning, psychology and nationalism involved in that issue. Even

if he could find time to negotiate with other countries about world economic conflicts as well as arms control and the Middle East, he could not carry the burden of policy and exhortation at home. And on these questions change in the world depends on change here in the United States.

Consider a homely example. While Americans fretted over waiting in gasoline lines this winter, farmers in India waited in lines for five days to fill a five-gallon gasoline can. They needed the fuel not for commuting or pleasure driving but to run the pumps that give their farms water.

There was not enough gasoline in India for that most urgent necessity, and the direct result of inadequate watering is now apparent. The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates that lack of fuel for the water pumps has cost India one million tons of its spring wheat crops.

The price of crude oil has risen so sharply that a poor country such as India simply cannot buy what it needs. There is a direct effect on food production through shortfalls of pumped water and even more significantly of fertilizer.

What has all that to do with the United States? Does it matter to Asian peasants how we live and think in America? The answer is that it matters to the point of life and death. Americans must begin to understand what

and aid policies are of vital importance. What must our sense of values be, our grasp of the real problems of humanity, when this year the United States is spending more than 10 times as much on South Vietnam (population: 19 million) as on India, Pakistan and Bangladesh combined (population: 711 million)?

Even to begin talking about world action on food and resources, Mr. Kissinger has had to overcome tough opposition from the Treasury and Agriculture Departments on the narrowest commercial grounds. Secretary of Agriculture Butts tours Japan and Taiwan to view good dollar customers for American farm products, but he does not get to South Asia.

But America is connected with the needs of the world in a deeper sense. Stability, even survival, will not be possible for hundreds of millions of people if Americans continue relentlessly to pursue super-affluence.

If the United States eats and uses and burns so much of the world's resources on an ever-increasing scale, then the supply for others is likely to be shorter and dearer. Certainly in oil, the crucial commodity now, America could have a much more potent influence toward deflating the wild prices by curbing its own huge demand growth prospect than by talking at the UN.

Not Charity

These are requirements not of charity but of wise self-interest. It would not be much of a future to defend a fortress of affluence in a hungry world.

For a while this winter, William Simon, as federal energy "czar," talked of making permanent changes in the U.S. lifestyle, moving Americans from a habit of waste to one of conservation. But all that has been forgotten in the pell-mell rush for normalcy, meaning exploitation.

Kissinger's speeches will not count for much while America has a President who tells the Seafarers Union, as Nixon did last November, that America uses 30 percent of the world's energy and "that isn't bad; that is good. That means we are the richest, strongest people in the world... May it always be that way."

Nixon's Friends

It is evident that the thought processes of a Nixon defender usually follow the same pattern as those of the man they are defending.

The letter of William Osborne from Manila in Nixon's favor (Herald, April 15) resorts to the same clichés: "National security was at stake, the news media is hounding the President out of office," etc.

However, there has been a new note added—that of racism. I quote from his letter: "The Watergate grand jury was made up of 16 blacks and only 6 whites." And from this he presumes that the findings were unjust to Mr. Nixon.

To paraphrase an old Hungarian proverb: If such defenders as these are Mr. Nixon's friends, he hardly needs any enemies.

HILDA MARTON.

Off-Track Plowing

Alicia Moore (Letters, April 11) argues that it is wasteful of energy to eat meat and that we would be better off if we ate the

Syria Pinning Hopes on Its Own 'Aswan'

By Joseph Kraft

TABQA, Syria.—A hundred miles due east of Aleppo, out of a plain as flat and empty as anything in the Dakotas, there suddenly looms up what looks like a New York City housing project. The cluster of five-story brick buildings is a new town which houses some 60,000 persons working at a place called Tabqa.

The Euphrates dam expresses a hope for the future which may make it possible for Syria to put aside 25 years of intense Arab nationalism in favor of more benign policies. The project is Syria's Aswan.

Physically, to be sure, the Euphrates dam does not compare to the Egyptian project. It is only a fraction as high, and not nearly as long or wide. It will generate less than one-tenth the electricity.

But by Syrian standards the project is gigantic. It will eventually produce 2.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year—three times the current Syrian production. It will irrigate more than 1.5 million acres of land, perhaps 10 percent more than is already under cultivation in this country.

Suits Needs

The emphasis on agriculture suits perfectly Syria's needs and opportunities. The northern half of this country is potentially one of the richest producing areas in the world. The parts irrigated by the Euphrates River around the towns of Hama and Hama look like the best farming areas of Iowa and Illinois.

The climate and soil, moreover, are right for the growing of cash crops whose value is rising mounting on world markets. Some of the best cotton in the world comes from Syria. Wheat, vegetables and fruits are also abundant. This country has rich phosphate deposits suitable for fertilizer production. Livestock is a distinct possibility.

Syria's big hang-up has been the weather. Drought is frequent, and it cuts production severely, as witness wild swings in Syrian grain production.

In 1972, a good year for example, grain production was 1.8 million tons. But last year drought cut the crop to under 600,000 tons. In 1969, another good year, production was at a million tons. The next year it dropped to 625,000 tons.

These fluctuations affect the whole character of Syrian life. They give prosperity a roller-coaster quality, and cause a constant going and coming in the countryside. They make a country which could be self-sufficient heavily dependent on outside assistance.

The dam should change that. The stored water will be available on a regular basis, thus ending the country's vulnerability to nature. With water assured, Syria should be able to achieve a modest but solid prosperity as a small agricultural country selling on the world market.

To be sure, a cost is being paid for the Euphrates dam. Some 70,000 people who used to farm in this area of the river basin have been displaced in what evidently are less than ideal conditions. The construction, before it is finished later this year, will have taken up seven years of hard work.

An estimated \$400 million—or about 15 percent of this country's annual product—will have been spent on the project. Much of the debt is due the Soviet Union which supplies the capital equipment and the technical experts.

Socialist Rhetoric

The whole project, moreover, is suffused with the rhetoric of socialism. Current schemes for development of the new land by stress on state farms and collectives. So it is not clear that Syria's private farmers, who have proved their productive capacity in the past, will be able to do their number.

Even so, the Euphrates dam is a powerful commitment to the future. It offers Syria a place in the Arab world. It can give the regime of President Hafez al-Assad a peaceful reason for being.

A government with that kind of achievement to its credit can afford to put aside intransigent nationalism, and constant squabbling with the Arab states and Israel. The Euphrates dam, in other words, is a Syrian stake in peace—a sign that Henry Kissinger's efforts to promote a settlement here in the Near East may bear fruit.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairmen: Katherine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonald
Editor: Murray M. Weiss
Managing Editor: George W. Bates
Boy Kevyn, Assistant Managing Editor.

International Herald Tribune, S.A. ad capital, \$2,500,000 F.
R.C. Paris No. 13 82112 21 Rue de Solferino
Tel.: 335-56-90 Telex: 28 550 Herald Paris Cedex 19
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
© 1974 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

هكذا من الأصل

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1974

Page 7

Arab Oil Expert Warns
Production Will Be Cut

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Some major oil-producing countries will cut or later significantly reduce oil production in response to an Arab oil embargo, warned today.

The warning came from Abderrahman Khene, secretary general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), who was speaking at an international conference on oil in London.

Mr. Khene said the production would be ordered by Kuwait and Libya, which have already cut their production to a certain extent. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

Total oil output of these countries is 15 million barrels a day, he said.

Mr. Khene noted that these five countries all have

oil incomes far in excess of what they can absorb and their surpluses are creating serious financial problems for themselves as well as the rest of the world, Mr. Khene said.

He noted that an increase in production by 8 percent a year for all OPEC countries would give them a life of 50 years, assuming that reserves were increased by 8 percent a year.

However, if production increases 12 percent a year, reserves would last only 17 years before production started to fall sharply, Mr. Khene said.

Mr. Khene said OPEC production in 1973 increased by more than 13 percent over 1972 despite the cuts made by the Arab oil states in the fourth quarter.

At the same time, Mr. Khene

doubted the reserves of OPEC



Abderrahman Khene

countries grow by 8 percent in 1973.

These figures form the basis of his belief that sooner rather than later most OPEC countries will adopt a policy of conservation of their oil reserves, he said.

U.S. Reports GNP Declines by 5.8 Percent

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—The nation's total output of goods and services dropped in the first quarter of this year by the largest amount since the recession of 1958, the Commerce Department reported today.

The decline was at an annual rate of 5.8 percent. Figures on the gross national product also confirmed earlier evidence that the rate of inflation worsened in the first quarter despite the drop in output.

The price index for the entire GNP rose at a rate of 10.5 percent in the first three months, the steepest inflation since 1951 during the Korean War.

Both private and government economists generally forecast that total production will level off—meaning little or no further decline—in the current second quarter and will be rising with uncertain vigor in the second half of the year.

The oil shortage was a major factor in the first quarter decline, particularly its impact on sales and production of automobiles. Another important element was a drop in housing construction, reflecting the steep decline in new housing starts that began in mid-1973 but has since leveled off.

Gary Stevers, acting chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said in a

statement, "In our view most of the output decrease is now behind us and we anticipate rising total production by midyear, led by automobiles."

Sidney Jones, assistant secretary of commerce for economic affairs, told reporters he too still looked for a "flat" second quarter but he said he was more "guarded" than before on the outlook for a brisk recovery in the second half.

Mr. Jones stressed "flatness" in the first quarter in sectors of the economy not directly affected by the energy shortage, such as consumer purchases of nondurable goods and business investment in plant and equipment. While dollar figures in

these areas rose, "real" purchases were slightly lower than in the first quarter of 1973.

These sectors will have to rebound apart from the expected improvement in autos and housing—"if we are to get the economic strength we want," Mr. Jones said.

The dollar figure for the GNP in the first quarter was an annual rate of \$1,344 billion, up \$14.3 billion from the fourth quarter. But after adjusting for higher prices, the GNP declined by \$13.8 billion.

Mr. Stevers also said, "We do not believe that the underlying inflationary situation is as severe as suggested by the first-quarter inflation rate."

In a separate report today the Commerce Department revised downward slightly the rate of corporate profits in the fourth quarter of last year. Pre-tax earnings are now put at a rate of \$127.4 billion, compared with the earlier estimate of \$128.1 billion. Profits after tax were revised to \$71.6 billion from \$73 billion.

The report showed that the strong rise of profits ceased after the second quarter of last year, though for the year as a whole pre-tax profits were up 29 percent from 1972.

The GNP report disclosed that the steep rate of inflation had finally reached the point of overtaking total incomes.

Profit Reports
Help to Boost
Stock PricesBut Interest Rates
Still Seen a Curb

NEW YORK, April 18 (Reuters)—Bolstered partly by what analysts described as "some very sensational" quarterly earnings reports by businesses, prices on the New York Stock Exchange scored their third consecutive advance today.

But turnover was light, suggesting that many investors were waiting for a clear sign that short-term interest rates have peaked.

Gabriel Hauge, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., said in London that the present U.S. prime rate range of between 10 and 10.5 percent appears to be "reaching for the peak" of short-term interest rates.

Leif Olsen, chief economist of First National City Bank, reiterated in an interview that the trend of short-term rates is downward.

But he said that the downturn may not necessarily begin now or even next week. "Short-term rates conceivably could creep up a little more before turning downward," he said.

However, he still believes that the bank's recent prediction for sharply lower short-term rates by late summer is on target.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.51 to 869.52 while the more broadly based NYSE common stock index rose about 0.21 to 50.56. Advances outnumbered declines by about 30 issues.

Turnover was 12.47 million shares, down from 14.02 million yesterday.

A Commerce Department report that real gross national product fell 5.8 percent in the first quarter was in line with recent estimates by government and many private economists and as a result had no impact on stock market trading.

Colonial Penn group and Williams Cos., among the volume leaders, rose more than a point each.

Less-active Du Pont gained 1 to 177 1/2 among the chemicals stocks posted fractional gains out of no-movers eased.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index added 0.37 to 34.82.

Pennsy Fraud Charges Said to Be Readied

By Michael C. Jensen

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Fraud charges arising out of the spectacular financial collapse of the Penn Central company nearly four years ago are being considered by the Securities and Exchange Commission, according to well informed government sources, who add that action in the case is imminent.

The sources did not specify which companies or individuals might be charged but said the central parties in the commission's investigation included Penn Central; David Bevan, formerly the company's chief financial officer, and Goldman Sachs & Co., a New York investment banking house.

Although a large number of private lawsuits have been brought in the wake of the collapse of the Penn Central company, the holding company, whose principal subsidiary is Penn Central Transportation Co., filed for reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act on June 21, 1970.

No federal charges have been filed in the case other than a minor administrative action against one of the railroad's real estate subsidiaries. The Philadelphia district attorney, Samuel J. Fitzpatrick, announced last month that he was dropping a fraud prosecution that had been brought in 1972 against Mr. Bevan and a former associate.

The Penn Central case is considered one of the most important brought by the commission in recent years. It has been in preparation since 1970, and economic



David Bevan

passes several important principles of securities law, including disclosure of inside information, the responsibilities of corporate directors and the issuance of commercial paper.

An SEC staff investigation into the Penn Central collapse, the largest bankruptcy in U.S. history, was concluded almost two years ago after one of the most exhaustive studies that the commission had ever conducted. The report of the investigation was made public in August 1972, and transmitted to Congress at the time.

The commission's investigation of the financial collapse of the railroad included a study of the securities trades of more than 30 of the company's officers and directors while the price of Penn Central stock was plunging from

a high of \$56.50 in July 1968 to a low of \$10 in June 1970 just before the bankruptcy.

At the Vortex

A stunning example of such a "ballout" was the SEC said in its study "is that conducted by David Bevan who was at the vortex of the Penn Central's macabre end and who sold 15,000 shares of Penn Central stock in the first half of 1968, at prices ranging between \$50 and \$65 paying off a \$650,000 stock option loan and managing to keep his personal fortune virtually intact."

Mr. Bevan has denied any wrongdoing in the sale. Nearly two years ago William Casey, who was then the chairman of the SEC and now is president of the Export-Import Bank said that sales of Penn Central stock based on inside information "might involve violations of existing law."

Goldman Sachs was brought into the investigation because it sold the Penn Central's short-term commercial paper during the period immediately preceding the railroad's bankruptcy. At the time of the collapse, Goldman Sachs' customers were holding about \$2 million worth of the railroad's commercial paper, although the investment house itself held none.

Markets Closed

Trading on the Paris stock exchange and the gold and foreign exchange markets remained suspended yesterday because of the continuing labor dispute.

Bonn Calls for International Probe of Profits

U.K. Oil Firm's Earnings Rise 102%

LONDON, April 18 (AP)—Burmah Oil Co. reported today that net profits rose by 102 percent last year.

The company said net earnings totaled 145.2 million compared with the 72.4 million reported in 1972. Sales rose to \$485.9 million from the previous year's \$348.5 million.

Burmah declared a dividend of 7.54 pence, making the total for

the year equivalent to 17.8 pence up from 17 pence.

James Lumsden, chairman of Burmah, said that prospects are encouraging but he declined to give a forecast for the year because of the political and economic uncertainties facing the oil industry.

Assistant managing director Desmond Dewhurst reported, meanwhile, that about 5300 million is needed for development of North Sea Block 3, where the

main part of the Ninian field is located. Block 3 is being exploited by Burmah and its partners.

He said the life of the Ninian field will be 15 to 20 years and added that Burmah agrees with British Petroleum Co. that the size of the field is similar to the Forties field.

Mr. Dewhurst said no firm decisions on the method of financing development costs of the Ninian field have been made, but it will probably be done through the same method used by British Petroleum in the Forties field—bank financing.

Bonn Urges Probe

BONN, April 18 (Reuters)—West Germany is seeking the cooperation of Britain, France and the United States in a tax probe to find out what profits the major international oil companies made during the energy crisis.

A Finance Ministry spokesman today said West Germany proposed that the three countries cooperate with the oil companies in the way the big oil companies are taxed.

The probe, an extension of combined work on international tax problems already undertaken by the four countries, would be designed to combat tax evasion by such means as transferring funds.

Above all West Germany wants to establish what profits the oil concerns made during the energy crisis, the spokesman added.

U.S. Oil Firm
Says Net Up
By 250 Percent

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (AP)—Net profit soared by 250 percent at Occidental Petroleum in the first quarter, the company revealed today.

Only six net earnings totaled \$27 million in the quarter, up from \$17 million in the same period a year earlier. Sales rose to \$340.2 million from \$239.4 million.

The oil company, which has highly diversified activities, said that most of the increase in profits was due to the unusually high demand for agricultural chemical and fertilizer products and attendant price increases.

Income from industrial chemicals and plastics operations also rose substantially due to higher prices, the company said.

Company Reports

Allegheny Ludlum			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	227.1	188.6	
Profits (millions)	11.29	7.92	
Per Share	2.04	1.35	
Aluminum Co. of America			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	660.7	501.1	
Profits (millions)	45.39	21.00	
Per Share	1.33	0.63	
Clark Equipment			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	319.8	264.3	
Profits (millions)	17.7	14.3	
Per Share	0.24	1.06	

Commonwealth Edison	
First Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	325.7 304.5
Profit (millions)	29.1 40.1
Per Share	0.56 0.80

Diamond Shamrock		1974	1973
Revenue (millions)		255.1	146.2
Profits (millions)		20.81	9.69
Per Share		1.26	0.51
Per Share (diluted)		0.99	0.49

FMC		1974	1973
First Quarter			
Revenue (millions)		477.2	395.1
Profits (millions)		22.1	18.6
Per Share		0.69	0.57

GAF		1974	1973
First Quarter			
Revenue (millions)		215.7	192.5
Profits (millions)		5.97	5.74
Per Share		0.27	0.25

Per Share	0.37	0.35	
Georgia-Pacific			
First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	380.5	317.8	
Profits (millions)	47.04	36.93	

First Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	285.5	231.9	

Revenue (millions)	260.5	317.8	Revenue (millions)	329.7
Profits (millions)	43.04	36.95	Profits (millions)	6.12
Per Share	0.78	0.67	Per Share	0.71

Hercules

First Quarter	1974	1973	First Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	331.9	263.5	Revenue (millions)	329.7
Profits (millions)	61.0	50.0	Profits (millions)	6.12
Per Share	1.02	0.83	Per Share	0.71

Revenue (millions)	285.5	231.9	Revenue (millions)	742.1
Profits (millions)	23.7	20.8	Profits (millions)	56.91
Per Share	0.53	0.70	Per Share	0.85

*—Revised.

Inland Steel

Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	542.0	430.8
Profits (millions)	30.32	19.38
Per Share	1.63	1.02

Int. Nickel Co. of Canada

Int. Nickel Co. of Canada			
	1974	1973	
1st Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	333.4	232.5	
Profits (millions)	73.2	36.1	
Per Share	1.01	0.48	

Leaseway Transportation			
	1974	1973	
1st Quarter			
Revenue (millions)	105.61	99.9	
Profits (millions)	2.11	3.45	
Per Share	0.30	0.49	

North American Phillips		
Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	189.85	163.16
Profits (millions)	6.62	6.52
Per Share	0.65	0.72

Otis Elevator		
1st Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	201.35	163.25
Profits (millions)	8.82	7.79
Per Share	1.10	0.87

Share	1.10	0.91
Philadelphia Electric		
1st Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	217.9	194.6
Profits (millions)	25.07	33.6

Share	0.34	0.62
Safeway Stores		
th. to March 22	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	1,730.57	1,465.87

its (millions)...	2437	18.01
Share	0.94	0.70
SCM		
d Quarter	1974	1973
(millions)	308.6	246.5

Revenue (millions)	308.6	248.6
Profits (millions)	7.58	3.46
Share	0.82	0.38
Share (diluted)	0.77	0.37
Months		

Revenue (millions)	268.0	715.5
Profits (millions)	18.9	12.5
Share	2.07	1.37
Share (diluted)	1.24	1.32

Southern Calif. Edison			
Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	326.0	248.0	
Profits (millions)	47.9	28.6	
Share	0.99	0.49	

ANNOUNCING

The formation of

American Express Middle East Development
Company, S.A.L.

A Lebanese Company which will provide a broad range of financial and merchant banking services throughout the Middle East.

Board of Directors

Cordell W. Hull	Chairman
Managing Director, American Express International Development Company Limited	
Richard M. Bliss	Chairman, American Express International Development Company, Inc.
President, American Express International Banking Corporation	
Gilbert N. Gargour	Managing Director
Zahi W. Khouri	Executive Vice-President
Farid W. Saad	Executive Vice-President

Gefinor Centre Beirut
Phone: 350 390
P.O. Box: 155 160
Telex: 21759 (FIDEM)

American Express Middle East Development Company, S.A.L. is a subsidiary of American Express International Development Company (Cayman) Limited.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

CAMELIA S.A.
Panama

US \$29,000,000

ship finance

arranged by

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
(formerly Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited)

and provided by

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Dow Banking Corporation
First National Bank of Boston
International Commercial Bank Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Limited
United International Bank Limited

[illegible]

International Currency Rates

April 18, 1974		Interest Rates	
as calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:			
3.06407	Belgium F.	48.71474	7 D.
5.85450	Krone	7.22693	1 M.
0.50815	Irish £	0.50815	

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	sterling
95.4-101.4	61-7	6-6 1/2	17-1
101-105 1/2	73 1/2-81 1/2	8 1/2-9 1/2	17 1/2-1

	S	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF	Swiss	F. Dan.	Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6440	6.2540	105.67	36.05	42.167	—	6.8400	\$6.33	44	24
Brussels (c)	39.135	92.79	15.4390	8.0445	6.15	6.4850	—	—	—	12.90
Frankfurt	2.5500	6.0000	—	52.02	3.9300	\$4.82	5.478	53.12	41	53

London 12)	2.3702	—	6.0053	115.4209	150.23	6.345	92.675	7.1969	14.2355
Milan	637.10	1505.30	250.90	120.62	—	237.60	16.27	209.70	105.03
Paris				Usual rate's due to strike					
Zurich	2.0535	7.18975	112.55	0.4771	113.25	7.7690	—	50.05	

The following are dollar values only: Danish: krona; 6.0550; Escudo: 25.025; Israel: £: 4.20; Peseta: 58.55; Schilling: 12.51; Sw. krona: 4.4089; Yen: 276.53; Belgian financial franc: 40.515

As per 31st December 1973, the balance sheet total, up by 237, exceeds Fr. 41 billion

Midday Indicated Prices									
Dollar Bonds		Ireland 5 1/2-87....		91	92 1/2	Ameco 5 1/2-84....	122	124	
		U.S.E. 8 1/2-86....		94 1/2	95 1/2	Am Tob 5 1/2-88....	103	105	
		Intl Utn 8 1/2-82....		94 1/2	94 1/2	Asiand 5 1/2-85....	79		
Anglo-Am 7 1/2-87.		20	81	77 1/2	69 1/2	Asiand 5 1/2-85....	100	102	
		Klnio, Rgn 1-87....		67	67	Seafire 4 1/2-92....	85 1/2	87	

Amax 8-4-86.....	97 1/2	83 1/2	Lyons 8-4-86.....	85 1/2	87 1/2	Borger 5-92.....	87	88 1/2
Amax 8-4-86.....	97 1/2	83 1/2	Lyons 8-4-86.....	85 1/2	87 1/2	Borger 5-92.....	87	88 1/2
ASEA 8-1-86.....	93	94	Metro Est 8-2-86.....	87	89	Broadhate 4-1-87	83	85
Ashland 8-87.....	99 1/4	91 1/4	Monsanto 8-1-85.....	96 1/4	100 1/4	Carnation 4-88.....	72 1/2	74 1/2
Aust-Swiss 5-87.....	96 1/4	91 1/4	Mout 1-8 8-2-86.....	92 1/4	94 1/4	Chevron 5-88.....	98	100
Bk Tokyo 7-2-76.....	98 1/4	99 1/4	Newfoundland 8-1-86.....	98 1/4	99 1/4	Chrysler 4-1-88.....	58	60
Barclay 8-1-86.....	92 1/2	93	Nichel (Lei) 9-86.....	97	98	Chrysler 5-88.....	59 1/2	61 1/2
Beecham 8-1-86.....	98	99	NiroKomBk 8-1-86.....	84 1/2	87 1/2	Com Tel 5-1-88.....	77 1/2	79 1/2

BICC 74-87	82%	83%	Ontario 81-86	63%	74%	Cummins in 61-8	91	92%
Borgward 83-86	96%	97%	Oslo 81-86	65	95	Dart Inc 84-87	54	96
CN PTT 84-86	93	94	Owens-Ill 83-85	92	100	Eaton Kodak 41-83	118	120
Carlisle 82-86	96%	97%	Dynasore 81-85	99%	100%	Eccon Lab 44-87	92	94
Carrier 8-87	90	91	Pac Light 8-86	90%	91%	Firestone 5-88	74	75%
C. Lafarge 81-86	95%	96%	Pekema 8-86	65%	97	Ford 6-76	87%	89
Com Union	87%	88%	Pennwalt 8-86	90%	91	Ford 5-88	73%	75
Cons. Fed 71-81	86%	87%	Petroleum 81-86	64	95	Gen Elec 44-85	85	85%

Cont. Old 7-80	92	95	Phi/Morris 8-78	99	100	Gen Elec 4-78	55	87
Canoco 5-80	93	94	Phi/Morris 8-78	99	99	Gen Elec 4-78	55	87
Cont Tel 81-86	97	94	Piessev 81-86	83	85	Gillette 4-78	77	50
Capen Con 7-72	89	40	Quebecvch 5-82	87	23	Harvey 11-86	118	120
Capon Tel 81-86	97	98	Queb Prov	87	23	Harvey 11-86	118	120
Corning 8-86	91	92	Queensl 3-86	89	24	ITT 4-87	64	63
Corning 8-86	91	93	Raislson 7-78	89	90	ITT 4-87	64	63

Denmark 9-83	100%	101%	Ray 8-86	87%	90%	McDerm 4-87	113%	115%
Denmark 7-79	88%	91%	Richardson 8-84	90%	130%	Morgan JB 8-87	122	124
Dow 8-86	87	88	S.A.S. 3-89	88	89	Morogora 4-83	159	161
Dupont 7-78	94%	97%	Scoti 8-79	99%	100%	Nabisco 5-83	87	89
E.I. 8-86	96	96	Shell 8-83	91%	72	Owens 11-87	96%	98
E.I.B. 7-70	83%	85	Sheln 7-87	87	88	PanAm 5-88	81	83
Esso 7-78	91%	95	St. Ind. 8-80	79%	94%	Pennay JC 4-87	99	95
			St. Ind. 8-88	94%	97%	Phil. Lamps 4-83	54%	96%

[illegible]

Granges 8'-89	52.2	43.2	Union Oil 7'-79	52.2	95.2
GTE 8'-86	52.2	73.2	Union Oil 7'-87	59.2	31.2
Guar Roy 8-87	82.2	83.2	Utch 8-87	52.2	91.2
Hos 8-78	97.2	78.2	Volvo 8-87	38.2	37.2
Hos 8-86	99.2	100.2	Wellcome 8'-87	95	84
Hambros 7'-85	83.2	84.2	Will Glm 8'-87	87.2	95.2
He.sinki 8'-86	97	98			

Convertible Bonds		Med	Long Conv
Hill Samuel 8-86	88 1/2		
Iceland 2-87	89		
J.C.I. 7-92	80		
L.N.I. 3-97	87		
Addressed 4-88	66 1/2	Yesterday	97.31 89.40 108.32
Amexco 4-87	67	Previous	95.62 83.94 103.01

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2
--	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

[illegible]

15

EUROPEAN PROPERTY THE BRITISH INFLUENCE

THE PROPERTY FINANCING SCENE IN EUROPE

By Brian James, Senior Partner—Herring Daw.

The fledgling property man is taught that location is the name of the game. As he matures, he finds that even a development situated in a prime location can fail to produce a prime return because the finance has not been advantageously arranged.

The great property companies in the United Kingdom were founded in the 1950s on long-term cheap fixed interest money from the insurance companies. These benevolent and somewhat somnolent giants awoke in the next decade to both the profits that these they had backed were making and the incipient dangers of inflation.

Ever since, the institutions have continued to support and befriended the developer but on terms requiring a more equal share of the risk and the growth.

Toward the end of the 1960s, the property company lemmings started their run over the white cliffs of Dover, driven to the Continent by increasing competition at home, impatient Europeanism, and a search for a higher return on capital and different baskets for their property eggs.

Brussels, with its archaic planning system, burgeoning bureaucracy and, above all, a plentiful supply of comparatively cheap long-term fixed interest money from the mortgage banks, proved an ideal training ground. Here, as elsewhere, the banks and insurance companies were happy to lend up to 100% of the total development costs secured by mortgage and guaranteed by the UK parent company of the developer. It was the strength of their balance sheets in the UK and the traditional reluctance of the local operators to take long-term development risks that gave the outsiders their edge.

The cost of fixed interest money in Belgium has steadily risen from around 7.5% to today's level of 19.5%, but it is still possible to borrow for 25 to 30 years at a fixed rate although demands for equity participation and periodic review of rates are now being encountered.

Another alternative available to foreign investors in the UK is the system of emphyteuse leasing, or "hire purchase," under which the borrower has the option of acquiring the property over varying terms of years at various rates which are indexed.

A number of the UK institutions have purchased investments in Belgium on the traditional English basis—language being an attractive non-obstacle. There is a growing number of European institutions, especially Dutch and German, that are prepared to purchase created investments not only in their native pastures but also in the other EEC countries. As these European institutions become accustomed to purchasing property investments it may well be that they will create their own forms of sophistication to rival those of the British.

The equity markets in Europe are considerably smaller than in the United Kingdom and once the European institutions become accustomed to property investments and their benefits, then in due course we may see them rivaling the English—perhaps even in the UK.

Holland, where again the language barrier fades, also boasts property-oriented banks, institutions and even pension funds. A certain amount of justifiable xenophobia has not prevented considerable and continuing property investment, as shown by British Land's recent major purchase of investment properties, apparently 100% financed long term.

France offers different problems, with banks inclined very much toward short and medium term lending and developing as principals, while the insurance companies are only gradually changing their restrictive attitude toward property investment. The Bank of France is as sensitive to the economic dangers of large inflows of capital as it is to large foreign borrowings on the home market and its regulations and requirements can alter from month to month. Currently no

internal borrowing is permitted to foreign investors. It is still possible to borrow French francs on the international market for short periods of time but interest rates are prohibitive at around 18%.

Developers, flushed with success in these first ports of call, were again forced by competition into hitherto less attractive fields. Germany, with banks virtually controlling the real estate market and investment yields at 4-5% even closer to the UK's market, has been investigated. While many deals have been looked at and talked about, relatively few have been acquired by English developers.

There is a strong local market which in many instances is more than capable of outbidding the foreigners. Currently there is a limited amount of commercial bank mortgage money for terms of up to 25 years fully amortizing with interest rate reviews every 5 years, giving an initial rate of around 11.25%. The cost of this money is now relatively close to that of Euromarkets.

The entry of Denmark into the EEC has prompted the easing of restrictions regarding foreign investment there and a number of developers have acquired schemes in Copenhagen. There is no established institutional market and the general approach to property investment is relatively unsophisticated. Mortgage money is available from local banks at a cost of around 11%.

There is ample supply of local short-term finance and the foreign banks, especially those from North America, have ample funds for short-term finance for established developers. Outside the EEC, Spain, for example, represents enormous funding difficulties. The brave few already involved reckon that the growth prospects from the low base made Spain an attractive if prickly tree to climb.

Apart from local money in Spain there is, of course, the choice of Eurocurrency, convertible pesetas and an ever growing list of new financial cocktails. The major problem is

the exchange risk and the currency forecasting ability of the borrower's banker becomes paramount. Even with the vast Arab surplus being recruited, the pressure on the Euro-markets from capital-hungry countries and corporations is likely to be intense over the coming years and the criteria by which British companies (especially property ones) are judged overseas, likewise more severe.

In Spain there is always a continuing problem of the foreign investor or developer being unable to remit profits or surplus cash flows. There are certainly ways whereby the ingenious can overcome these problems, but it is a further risk which must not be ignored.

Italy, surprisingly, has an established institutional market, with local insurance companies bidding keenly for completed office developments in and around Milan at rates comparable to those in the UK. Few foreign developers have undertaken commercial projects in Italy principally because of the complications and the political and economic uncertainties. As competition becomes more fierce in the other European countries it must remain likely that very few will be tempted into this market.

Spain and France have perhaps the greatest problems from a long term funding point of view with a security of long term mortgages and purchasers for completed developments. It is fairly safe to say the indigenous banks, insurance companies and pension funds will become alive to the attractions of long term property investment over the next decade but until then the developers are left with the need to re-finance at short term intervals.

The impact of the UK institutions throughout Europe has so far been limited by the relatively minimal amounts of premium income generated locally and the "£1 million per project per annum" limit on exports of capital from the UK. A fresh condition in-

duced in the British Budget on March 28th appears to make it obligatory that all finance for overseas investment must be raised overseas, with a high across-the-board cost of borrowing tending to place all investors in an unacceptable deficit financing situation. Indeed companies such as Commercial Union Norwich Union and Equities & Life have already shown a preference for development as opposed to investment situations.

The much heralded pension fund property unit trust, which has turned into something of a damp squib, though exceedingly well it would seem, from Aon Life whose purchase of the TSB-Madison for 27.5 million aroused considerable Belgian ire. The percentage that most funds have felt able to allocate for European investment effectively disqualifies them from anything but secondary office and industrial investments.

The problem is the overseas hardening of investment value with prime rates for office dropping to 6-7% in Brussels and Paris. In the current UK market there are excellent investments now available at comparatively similar rates. The uncertainties of Continental investment, notably the tenacious occupational leases, must be weighed against the cloudy political climate in the United Kingdom.

Of one thing I am convinced. The UK property industry, in order to expand and diversify, will strive to continue its highly professional and expert penetration into Europe.

However, because of the collapse of the property market in the UK, European bankers are becoming increasingly wary of the strength of security which British property company borrowers are offering. This, together with the virtual withdrawal of British institutions as a result of the Wilson Government's anti-property measures or fears thereof, will make the financing of this penetration increasingly difficult.

PLANTS • INTERNATIONAL
REAL ESTATE CONSULTANTS • INTERNATIONAL
REAL ESTATE

Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks

Chartered Surveyors

Bankers House Paternoster Square
London EC4P 4ET

Telephone 01-233 1620 Telex 686749

28 Grosvenor Street London W1X 9FE

Telephone 01-499 9132 Telex 293749

Carlisle Kingston and Richmond

France

1 Rue de Penthièvre Paris 75005
Telephone 265-27-01

Germany

9 Frankfurt am Main
Neue Mainzer Strasse 26
Telephone 23 12 57 Telex 416475

Australia

11th Floor 99 Elizabeth Street
Sydney, 2000
Telephone 25-5101

Canada

2301 Sandwell Avenue
Suite 204 Willowdale
Toronto Ontario M2K 1E9
Telephone (416) 223 1473

TO • LONDON • PARIS • FRANKFURT • SYDNEY • TORONTO • LONDON • PARIS

APRIL IN PARIS. HERRING DAW IN BLOSSOM

Spring is in the air.

And in our Paris office in the Rue Pierre Charron things are blooming.

For one thing we've just completed what we think have been two of the most important single lettings in Europe – one of them well over 20,000 square metres in Paris.

In addition we have one of the largest prestige properties near the new Charles de Gaulle airport for renting.

We've been in Paris for a number of years now and have amassed a great deal of local knowledge and have around us a strong bi-national team.

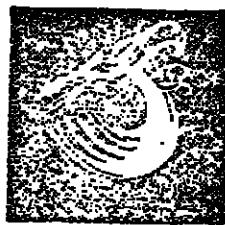
So you can be sure we know the French property market.

We specialise in the seeking out and purchase of commercial and industrial property investments and can advise on all aspects of selling, letting and management.

We can look after the financing side as well.

And not just in Paris. We cover the rest of Europe too, with developments in Belgium, Holland, Spain and Denmark.

So no wonder with Spring in the air we've a spring in our step.



Herring Daw

Chartered Surveyors

25/26 Sackville Street London W1X 2QL

Telephone 01-734 8135

Telex 28620 Telegrams Oldest London W1

63, Rue Pierre Charron, 75008 Paris

Telephone 256 60-94/02-21 Telex 65961

City of London-Sydney-Melbourne

هكذا عن الأصل

THE ROLE OF THE AGENT

By J.A.D. Croft, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.S., Partner—Richard Ellis.

One factor more than anything else probably explains the remarkable penetration of European property markets by the British property industry in general and the estate agents in particular. Although it is common in Britain for estate agents to act as brokers between the parties to a property transaction, more normally their role is that of an agent. This means being the representative of only one of the parties to a transaction. As such, a large segment of their business comprises advising clients who, in turn, rely upon them for appraisal and consultancy work in addition to the normal commercial activity of putting a deal together.

With the large captive clientele presented by the expanding prop-

erty business in Britain in the early 1960s, the larger London estate agencies, who were by then very development orientated, could look with confidence for development opportunities almost anywhere knowing that if a project was good they had a client prepared to retain them.

Unlike their American counterparts, most British agents, whether in the housing field or the more limited number that dealt with the business and commercial property market, have traditionally provided a full range of services on all matters concerned with real property. These include principally valuation (or appraisal), leasing, management, development and investment consultancy as well as technical

building maintenance and architectural services. Far from separating the distinctive roles of broker and valuer, the view has been that it is essential to be actively involved in the market place to be able to interpret and advise on values.

A large number of British estate agents, although by no means all, are qualified as members of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, a professional body of similar standing to the Accountancy Institutions, that issues its own diplomas only after a fairly rigorous three-year educational course followed by a minimum period of practical experience in an approved office.

With the background of this professional training and the range of services provided, particularly by the larger firms of estate agents (who counted among their full time retaining clients, the major banks and financial institutions who looked to them for professional valuation advice), many felt capable of extending their services almost anywhere. Europe, being close, and forming an expanding Economic Community was an obvious field.

European property markets were traditionally orientated towards owner-occupation. Most businesses owned rather than leased their premises and this situation reflected continental capital markets where long-term money of any sort was just not available for lending on or investing in real property.

The proposed British membership of the Community in the early 1960s spurred on a few of the larger firms of London agents to investigate the opportunities primarily available in the Community and primarily those offered by development possibilities.

Initially three or four of the larger estate agencies opened up offices in Brussels but with negotiations of British entry into the E.E.C. falling and the foreign investment curb imposed by Britain as a result of her economic difficulties, relatively little activity took place. The firms that had established themselves set about consolidating their position in local markets and with some degree of success. Given that most commercial accommodation was normally sold, there was no real competition from local agents in the leasing market. This market was rapidly developing in Brussels following the growth of the Common Market and the influx of foreign firms into the city. These original pioneers were well placed to take advantage of the opportunities arising again once British membership of the E.E.C. looked like becoming a reality in 1969/70.

Given their range of activities it is easy to see why Europe was so attractive to British estate agents. Commission and fee scales throughout Europe were, and are still, generally higher than those applicable in the United Kingdom. To all intents and purposes there was no competition from local estate agents and the different method of working meant that local agents who introduced properties for sale were easily catered for and generally dropped out of the picture after acquisition. Most European economies were expanding rather faster than

Britain's giving greater potential demand for office space to let, a trend given added impetus by the increasing awareness of European firms of the advantages of renting. There was thus every incentive for British agents to perform the traditional brokerage role of producing sites suitable for development knowing that the range of services they provided would be called upon at all stages of the project through to the leasing and management.

Successful operations along these lines have taken the larger agency firms a long way into Europe, a few of them having five or six branches across the continent. The greater proportion of properly acquisitions made by British companies both for development and investment, and estimated at some £1,500 million was initiated and is being carried through by a few London based firms.

Feasibility studies prepared by them added where they did not actively procure the necessary finance, usually by way of medium-term borrowings through the Euro-dollar market. These activities have now taken the larger firms fully into local markets and they can now count among their clients, who are using more and more of their advisory services, some of the larger European companies.

How then may the role of the estate agent be summarised? Basically, the original agents established in Europe acted as a catalyst in opening up a property market of a type that did not exist before.

This involved creating a wholly new investment market which provided both a media for investment funds and incidentally provided space to rent for firms not wishing to buy—a facility not generally available beforehand. These activities coincided with increasing inflation rates and the rush to invest in property as a hedge against this situation enabled them to use their skills in new markets where little or no expertise existed.

For the future, however, their very success poses problems. The rapid growth of British investment has been followed by impending accommodation surpluses, governmental controls and credit squeezes. Many U.K. developers are rumoured to be in trouble, caught between extremely high interest rates on the one hand and unfinished and therefore unsaleable schemes on the other. Foreign exchange control measures just announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer cannot help the newly emerged investment market and the outlook at best is unclear.

As far as the agents themselves are concerned, it is probably fair to say that there is a sharp distinction between those long established firms who have built up local business connections, and have a secure business base, and the other, newer, firms who have not had time to do so. The outlook for this latter group must be doubtful but insofar as the former are concerned, in most cases due to the relative uniqueness of their services and the roles they fulfil, their future would seem now to be reasonably assured.

CONSOLIDATION FOLLOWED BY SELECTIVE INVESTMENT EXPANSION

By Julian E. Markham, F.S.V.A. Chairman—Reamhurst Properties Limited.

The last few years have seen tremendous expansion of investment, development and pure speculation in the European real estate market. Companies and individuals who saw the achievements of the pioneering British property companies jumped on the bandwagon. This heightened competition and increased expertise. In those heady days of bull markets not everyone realised that unless basic investing principles were observed, great problems would arise when the market took its unavoidable cyclical curve downward in the future. In the present atmosphere of unprecedented inflation, downward movements of the graph cause greater pressures than ever before.

The continuing uncertainty during the last few months has aggravated an already difficult situation. Under the last British Government, details were being awaited of new development gains tax proposals, the intention to disallow finance charges on developments against other property income and proposed legislation giving power to the Ministry to take over management of buildings which had been completed and not substantially let within two years. The general election introduced a Socialist Government with the already announced intention to nationalise land and freeze residential rents.

It has been a period of general elections in Belgium, governmental reorganization in Italy, France and Denmark and some local elections in Germany, where a reversal of the usual provision of a socialist government vote has been seen in the Hamburg area. The Netherlands have now formed a coalition government after months of being unable to do so. During the period Holland has introduced a development levy to become operative at the end of the year. They have also introduced a restriction on the amount of indexation which can be applied to rents after January 1974. The Belgian Parliament is discussing proposals to tax new office buildings in the Brussels conglomeration.

It seems surprising therefore that criticism is raised against words of caution regarding overseas investment. The criteria are quite clear—invest based on sound principles and a thorough knowledge.

The need to properly invest in an area should be apparent. No professional in the United Kingdom would consider investment of huge sums of money without proper consideration. This is even considered necessary despite the long knowledge and expertise in the home market.

It is therefore necessary to have professional advice and, although there are many excellent local agents, there are also many who are unknowledgeable and merely ambitious business men seeing opportunities of projects for expansion-minded British companies. The strain on management is therefore intense be-

cause British property men feel local advice must be checked at every stage, especially due to short experience of letting space as opposed to selling.

It should have been obvious that no country would forever accept the purchase of its most important land areas without its populace being made aware either directly or by political references for vote-catching purposes. Thus chauvinism or nationalism is raised on bases which accord nowadays with the trend against so-called property speculation. The majority of the largest profit takers were locals rather than the British developers. It remains a basic fact that the largest amount of profit is usually attached to the bare land with permission for building and most developers work on a narrow margin and extremely high risk, having already paid the extra development value to the land seller.

One must remain absolutely in favour of British investment overseas. It is obvious that such a vast market should be properly developed and UK expertise can be harnessed for the good of the country concerned, which obviously wishes to see properties developed to maximum efficiency. This also improves activity in the market and the general sophistication.

This is now a period not only of consolidation but of convincing most Bankers to take a view of long term property investment rather than short term banking. It is a time when it is necessary to openly discuss with the financial institutions the paradox of accepting that the best hedge against inflation is property whilst they at the same time question committing finance to real estate. Financiers must look at values over the normal timespan of property investment and not at the shorter timespan of this moment.

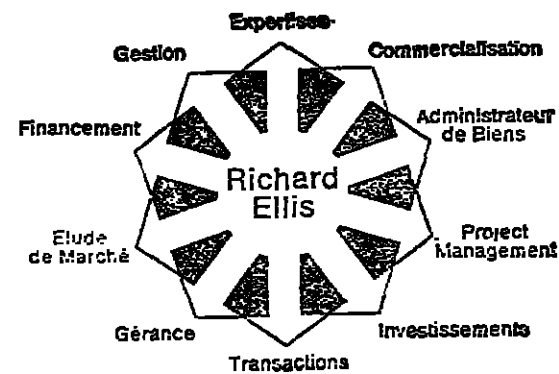
Since many investors have been seeking capital appreciation the amount of cash flow deficit is therefore a question of degree. However, due to finance rates and anti-inflation programmes, further pressures have been placed on the Banks who, in some cases, have withdrawn finance or refused to extend credit lines, thus forcing investors either to sell or refinance. This has also led developer investors to fear the financial market to which they have become vulnerable.

The greatest opportunities exist when the market is at low ebb and the axiom 'buy at the bottom, sell at the top' remains as true as ever: in the case of real estate, with today's inflation it is difficult to accept that property values are ever at the top since the average median will continue to rise over the long term period.

The future is bright for the experts who should consolidate their entrenched position by further selective investment in a vast market.



Richard Ellis
17, rue de la Baume
75008 PARIS
tél. 225 27 80
téléc 29 370



Richard Ellis
200 000 m² de bureaux
à louer en exclusivité.
70 000 m² en gérance
200 ans d'expérience.

**EDWARD ERDMAN
& COMPANY**

**Property
Consultants**

United Kingdom & Overseas

Edward Erdman
6 GROSVENOR STREET LONDON W1X 0AD 01-629 8191

**Chartered
Surveyors,
Experts et
Conseils
Immobiliers**

Paris, London & Sheffield

**FULLER
PEISER** Chartered Surveyors
38 R. de Lisbonne
Paris 8e
Tel: 522-83-10
Telex: 65742

Head Office: London

Valuers of industrial & commercial property. Agents for the sale, letting and purchase of industrial & commercial property. Investment, finance & development consultants. Rating & compensation surveyors. Plant & machinery valuers.

au 16 place Vendôme
Knight Frank & Rutley
France

étude pour ses clients investisseurs internationaux
les meilleures opportunités
de placement "pierre" et "terre" en France.

**KE
+R**

Knight Frank & Rutley 20 Hanover Square, London W1R 0AH Tel: 01-629 8171 Telex: 265384 LDN.
Knight Frank & Rutley France 16 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris, Tel: 01-531 280 6906 Telex: 22753
Knight Frank & Rutley Nederland 42 Oude Vlootstraat 42 Amsterdam Tel: 010 5120 760944 Telex: 15167
Knight Frank & Rutley S.A. 18 Rue du Marché 1211 Geneva 3 Tel: 010 4122 218811 Telex: 23426

**European
Property
Consultants**

London
Paris
Nice
Frankfurt

**Weatherall
Green & Smith**
Aldwych House, London WC2B 4JW
TELEPHONE 01-405 6041

THIS SPECIAL FEATURE IS THE FIRST
OF A SERIES OF SPECIAL REPORTS ON THE
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY MARKET

OUR NEXT SPECIAL FEATURE.

**COMMERCIAL
PROPERTIES: FRANCE**

WILL APPEAR ON MONDAY.

27 MAY, 1974

هكذا من الأضا.

[illegible]

You get so much more in the Herald Tribune.

Russians Are First In Hockey

Top Czechs, 3-1; Lead by 2 Points

HELSINKI, April 18 (UPI)—The Soviet Union came from behind with three goals in the second period to defeat Czechoslovakia, 3-1, today and took sole possession of first place in the world ice hockey championships.

Both teams have one more game to play, on Saturday. Sweden beat the Russians and Czechoslovakia beat Finland, the title will be decided on the goal average for the two Soviet-Czech games and Czechoslovakia would win.

Russia, the defending champ, has won the title 11 of the last 12 years.

The game was rough, fast, and physically tough. Jiri Holik put Czechoslovakia ahead after 3 minutes 20 seconds on a power play. Goalie Vladislav Tretjak had kicked away a hard shot from Josef Palecek but Holik knocked in the rebound.

From then, the Czechoslovaks appeared content to protect their advantage, with the defenders diving at the feet of Russians about to shoot.

The tactic worked until midway into the second period and then the Russians roared ahead.

Boris Mikhailov tied it 1-1 at 3:58 of the second period on a goal the Czechoslovaks disputed, claiming that goalie Jiri Holik had been tripped and Mikhailov was in the goal area.

Alexander Jakushev scored the go-ahead goal 55 seconds later on a hard line drive which Holik didn't see.

At 39:21, Alexander Maltsev scored from in front of the goal. Russian coach Vsevolod Bobrov said, "The game today was hard, fascinating and one could even say rough, but this was because we were going for the gold medal. There was only one dirty play in the game, by Gennadi Tsigankov, and he rightly was punished with a five-minute penalty. We ask you to forgive him for it and the team will take disciplinary action, too."

Tsigankov drew the penalty for charging, and while he was in the penalty box, the Czechoslovaks scored their only goal.

Maertens Keeps Lead

BIJOU, Belgium, April 18 (UPI)—Freddy Maertens of Belgium won his third consecutive race in the cycling Tour of Belgium today and increased his overall lead.



LISTENING TO INTRODUCTIONS—Former heavyweight champion Joe Louis, right, and former contender Billy Conn listen to speeches at a testimonial in Pittsburgh. While he was titleholder, Louis knocked out challenger Conn twice.

Black Driver Starts Indy Quest

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—Randy Bethes has not won a race in anything higher than a hobby car. He has never raced on a road circuit, never made a right turn in competition, never shifted. And no black driver has ever started the Indianapolis 500.

Bethes, laid off from his job as a truck driver because of the fuel crisis, could be the first on the famous oval—if he passes his apprenticeship on road courses.

That's the route Black American Racers, his new team, has chosen for the 26-year-old Asheville, N.C., driver. With money supplied by Victory Cigarettes, Black American will put Bethes in a Formula Super Vee single-seat, open-wheel car this season and, hopefully, in formula 5000 racing next. By 1976, if Bethes shows he can handle race-engine cars, he could be getting ready for Indianapolis.

Bethes was well aware that his experience driving late-model sportsman stock cars down south will not mean much on the twisting, hilly road circuits. "I've got a lot to learn," he said. "In stock cars, all you do is put the car in high gear, turn left and stand on it."

Bethes' background in auto racing is southern and therefore stock. He started hanging around Banjo Mathews' garage in Asheville when he was 5, earning a dollar now and then by going for coffee for the stock car ace. As

Like any kid growing up near Banjo Mathews' garage, his dream was to be a Grand National driver and win the Daytona 500 some day. He bought a used late-model sportsman to race with in 1971, and built a new one last year. It took all his money to keep racing and the only thing he had to show for it was the pole position at Nashville Speedway last year, the first black driver to gain that honor.

Brazil's Victory Doesn't Satisfy Its Soccer Fans

PARIS, April 18 (Reuters)—The World Cup preparations of West Germany and Brazil, two of the favorites, continued on a winning note last night while Poland again faltered and Yugoslavia crashed to defeat.

Titleholders Brazil beat Romania, 3-0, in the fourth of their home series of nine warm-up matches—but as in the previous three, they were jeered by the crowd for unimpressive play.

Both goals originated from free kicks by midfield stylist Rivelino. First he blasted one against the wall of the defenders and striker Leivinha netted the rebound, then from a similar kick, Jairzinho passed for Edu to score from close range.

West Germany, hosts for this summer's tournament, crushed Hungary, 5-0, at Dortmund despite the absence of several leading players.

Yugoslavia, which clashes with Brazil, Scotland and Zaire in group two, lost at home, 1-0, to the Soviet Union, a rival it has not defeated for 22 years.

Weakened by injury and the absence of star winger Dragan Dazic, the Yugoslavs had control for much of the game but were beaten by a 50th-minute breakaway goal from substitute Bukiyevski.

In Liege, Poland followed up last week's disastrous 4-1 defeat by VFB Stuttgart by drawing, 1-1, with Belgium.

Poland is in World Cup group four with Italy, Haiti and Argentina.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Milwaukee	6	3	.667
Baltimore	5	4	.556
Boston	4	4	.500
New York	3	5	.375
Detroit	4	7	.364
Cleveland	4	7	.364
Western Division			
California	6	2	.750
Minnesota	5	3	.625
Oakland	5	5	.500
Texas	4	5	.444
Kansas City	3	5	.375
Chicago	2	8	.200

(Thursday's games not included.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Montreal	5	3	.625
Philadelphia	4	3	.571
St. Louis	4	3	.571
New York	4	3	.571
Pittsburgh	2	7	.286
Western Division			
Los Angeles	5	2	.714
Houston	4	3	.571
San Francisco	4	3	.571
Atlanta	3	5	.375
Cincinnati	4	4	.500
San Diego	3	5	.375

(Thursday's games not included.)

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—A. Heston, American, defeated John McEnroe, British, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, in the opening round of the Wimbledon tournament. McEnroe was the defending champion and won the title in 1968 and 1969.

Nets Take 3-0 Lead In Playoff

Beat Colonels In a Semifinal

LOUISVILLE, April 18 (UPI)—Julius Erving popped in a 20-foot jump-shot at the buzzer last night to give the New York Nets an 88-87 victory over the Kentucky Colonels and a 3-0 lead in their American Basketball Association Eastern Division championship series.

The Nets need one more victory in the best-of-seven-game series to advance to the final round.

Erving, showing the brilliance that earned him the league's Most Valuable Player Award, scored eight of the Nets' final 12 points, including a driving stuff shot that put New York ahead for the first time in the game at 83-81.

He wound up with a game-high 30 points and 14 rebounds.

In staging their winning rally, New York held the Colonels scoreless for more than six minutes in the last quarter before John Roche broke the drought with a 20-foot shot.

Erving, who had 15 points, 27 rebounds and blocked five shots.

Stars 90, Pacers 90

At Indianapolis, Utah scored eight straight points early in the fourth period to break open a close game and earn a 99-90 victory over the Pacers to take a 3-0 lead in their series.

Indiana, the defending champions, played the game without high-scoring forward Roger Brown, who was sidelined with a leg injury.

Foreman Travels After the Money

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—America's globe-trotting heavyweight champion, George Foreman, maintained that he'd like to defend his crown in the United States but that the decision was not his.

"It's the promoters who make fights and it's the promoters who determine where I'm going to fight," he said. "I would love to cross the street to fight or even fight in my backyard. Then I wouldn't have to pack up any bags or anything. I do get tired of traveling and I love this country."

Foreman, who knocked out Ken Norton in two rounds in Venezuela last month, is scheduled to face ex-champion Muhammad Ali in Kinshasa, Zaire, in late September.

Dodgers' Home Runs Responsible for 14-1 Rout of Reds

CINCINNATI, April 18 (UPI)—Steve Garvey slammed two home runs and Jimmy Wynn one to lead the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 14-1 victory over the Cincinnati Reds last night. Doug Rau and reliever Mike Marshall combined for a four-hitter for the winners.

The first of Garvey's homers led off a four-run seventh inning, the same frame where Wynn hit his sixth homer of the season. It came with two runners on base.

The Dodgers bunched five hits, including doubles by Dave Lopes and Bill Buckner for four runs in the eighth inning and then added four more in the ninth off Pat Osburn, three coming after Garvey's second homer of the game.

Padres 6, Braves 1

At Atlanta, right-hander Jim McAndrew won his first game for San Diego, scattering ten hits while beating the Braves, 6-1. McAndrew survived a one-out bases-loaded jam in the eighth inning when he retired Rowland Office on a pop foul and got pinch-hitter Norm Miller to fly out to centerfield.

Astros 3, Giants 2

At Houston, Dave Klingman's wild throw to first base after he fielded Bob Watson's sacrifice bunt allowed Bob Gallagher to score with the winning run in the sixth, 3-2 triumph over San Francisco.

Phillies 12, Cards 5

At Philadelphia, Mike Anderson hit two singles, a double and a triple and drove in three runs to lead the Phillies to their sixth straight victory, a 12-5 decision over St. Louis. The Phillies took advantage of two Cardinal errors and scored five unearned runs and equal their longest victory since April, 1970.

Padres 6, Braves 1

At Atlanta, right-hander Jim McAndrew won his first game for San Diego, scattering ten hits while beating the Braves, 6-1. McAndrew survived a one-out bases-loaded jam in the eighth inning when he retired Rowland Office on a pop foul and got pinch-hitter Norm Miller to fly out to centerfield.

Astros 3, Giants 2

At Houston, Dave Klingman's wild throw to first base after he fielded Bob Watson's sacrifice bunt allowed Bob Gallagher to score with the winning run in the sixth, 3-2 triumph over San Francisco.

Phillies 12, Cards 5

At Philadelphia, Mike Anderson hit two singles, a double and a triple and drove in three runs to lead the Phillies to their sixth straight victory, a 12-5 decision over St. Louis. The Phillies took advantage of two Cardinal errors and scored five unearned runs and equal their longest victory since April, 1970.

Padres 6, Braves 1

At Atlanta, right-hander Jim McAndrew won his first game for San Diego, scattering ten hits while beating the Braves, 6-1. McAndrew survived a one-out bases-loaded jam in the eighth inning when he retired Rowland Office on a pop foul and got pinch-hitter Norm Miller to fly out to centerfield.

Astros 3, Giants 2

At Houston, Dave Klingman's wild throw to first base after he fielded Bob Watson's sacrifice bunt allowed Bob Gallagher to score with the winning run in the sixth, 3-2 triumph over San Francisco.

Phillies 12, Cards 5

At Philadelphia, Mike Anderson hit two singles, a double and a triple and drove in three runs to lead the Phillies to their sixth straight victory, a 12-5 decision over St. Louis. The Phillies took advantage of two Cardinal errors and scored five unearned runs and equal their longest victory since April, 1970.

Padres 6, Braves 1

At Atlanta, right-hander Jim McAndrew won his first game for San Diego, scattering ten hits while beating the Braves, 6-1. McAndrew survived a one-out bases-loaded jam in the eighth inning when he retired Rowland Office on a pop foul and got pinch-hitter Norm Miller to fly out to centerfield.

Astros 3, Giants 2

At Houston, Dave Klingman's wild throw to first base after he fielded Bob Watson's sacrifice bunt allowed Bob Gallagher to score with the winning run in the sixth, 3-2 triumph over San Francisco.

Phillies 12, Cards 5

At Philadelphia, Mike Anderson hit two singles, a double and a triple and drove in three runs to lead the Phillies to their sixth straight victory, a 12-5 decision over St. Louis. The Phillies took advantage of two Cardinal errors and scored five unearned runs and equal their longest victory since April, 1970.

Padres 6, Braves 1

At Atlanta, right-hander Jim McAndrew won his first game for San Diego, scattering ten hits while beating the Braves, 6-1. McAndrew survived a one-out bases-loaded jam in the eighth inning when he retired Rowland Office on a pop foul and got pinch-hitter Norm Miller to fly out to centerfield.

Astros 3, Giants 2

At Houston, Dave Klingman's wild throw to first base after he fielded Bob Watson's sacrifice bunt allowed Bob Gallagher to score with the winning run in the sixth, 3-2 triumph over San Francisco.

Phillies 12, Cards 5

At Philadelphia, Mike Anderson hit two singles, a double and a triple and drove in three runs to lead the Phillies to their sixth straight victory, a 12-5 decision over St. Louis. The Phillies took advantage of two Cardinal errors and scored five unearned runs and equal their longest victory since April, 1970.

ABA Has 'Indiscriminate' Draft

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—People from the National Basketball Association scoffed, player agents saw dollar signs and Mike Storen, the commissioner of the American Basketball Association, walked around the ballroom of the Essex House like a proud new father.

The ABA held what it called "the first open draft" of NBA players and other yesterday and it had all the appearances of a three-ring circus.

Butch van Breda Kolff, the coach of the Memphis Tams, selected Dave DeBusschere of the New York Knicks, who is scheduled to become the general manager of the ABA Nets next season, during the first-round draft. "I drafted myself a general manager, coach and player," said van Breda Kolff.

The Utah Stars drafted Moses Malone, the heralded 6-foot-11-inch senior from Petersburg, Va., High School, amid gasps that they would have to cobble the many colleges seeking him.

Larry Fleisher, the general counsel of the NBA Players Association, said: "I can't understand them drafting DeBusschere and Lenny Wilkens, who will be 112 years old by the time he's ready to play for the ABA and passing over Earl Monroe."

"Knicks" and Fred Carter (Philadelphia 76ers), whose contracts are up this season. Either they were not serious about drafting NBA players, or they are stupid."

Memphis also drafted the 36-year-old Wilkens, who has two more seasons and an option year remaining on his contract with the Cleveland Cavaliers.

Storen wasn't too happy with Van Breda Kolff's selection of DeBusschere and Wilkens.

"Maybe that's why Memphis finished in last place," said Storen. "It reflects little insight on what we are trying to accomplish. The way we went to be a serious draft. If I was drafting, I'd never waste any picks."

Asked if the ABA's object was to pressure the NBA into a merger or consolidation, Storen said: "It wasn't done for that, either. I'm sure when I get back to my office, there won't be a message from Walter Kennedy (the NBA commissioner) waiting for me."

If Van Breda Kolff wasted some of his draft selections, Arie Fierin, the Utah general manager, felt he did the correct thing in making Malone his third-round pick in the college phase of the draft.

"We think he might be in the caliber of Julius Erving or George McGinnis," said Fierin. "We're not going to pressure the kid to sign with us. I'm sending Larry Crager, our head scout, to see his family Thursday. Let them seek some advice from their lawyer. We're not sure Moses can get into college or stay in college."

Malone led his team to 50 straight victories and two state championships. He averaged

NBA Stars Are Target

35.5 points and 25 rebounds a game last season.

In the pro phase of the draft, Bob Kaufman of the Buffalo Braves was the first player selected by the Virginia Squires, who won a coin toss with Memphis for the first pick.

In Buffalo, Kaufman said he was under contract to the Braves for at least next season. Eddie Donovan, the Braves' general manager, said: "I think Bob originally signed a five-year contract, and that would mean he has two years and an option year remaining."

Cazzie Russell of the Golden State Warriors, believed to be the only player immediately available to jump leagues, was picked by San Diego. But Dr. Leonard Bloom, the club owner, may not have enough money for Russell if Bloom is able to sign Bill Walton, the University of California, Los Angeles, star. The Warriors hold the draft rights to Walton, and Bloom said, "I still have hopes."

In California, Sam Gilbert, who advises UCLA players on contracts, said Walton was in Mexico and that he had had offers from the ABA and the NBA. He expected Walton would make his decision on April 23.

The Knicks' Bill Bradley was taken on the second round by the Indiana Pacers. The Cougars selected Pete Maravich of the Atlanta Hawks on the first round. Maravich's contract also has two years and an option year remaining.

Los Angeles coach Tom LaSorda watches as Bill Buckner is tagged out as he slides into third base. Cincinnati's Dan Driessen is credited with putout.

ALL FALLEN DOWN—Los Angeles coach Tom LaSorda watches as Bill Buckner is tagged out as he slides into third base. Cincinnati's Dan Driessen is credited with putout.

Angels 5, Twins 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Bob Oliver hit two solo home runs and Frank Robinson hit the 556th homer of his career as the California Angels earned a 5-3 triumph over Minnesota.

White Sox 5, A's 3

At Oakland, catcher Brian Downing, filling in for injured Ed Herrmann, hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to snap a tie as the Chicago White Sox ended a three-game losing streak with a 5-3 victory over the A's.

After Bill Melton doubled and Ron Santo singled, Oakland starter Vida Blue was replaced by Darold Knowles. Luis Alarado running for Melton, scored the tying run on a sacrifice fly by Ken Henderson.

At Arlington, Texas, a double by Jeff Burroughs and a triple by Tom Grieve highlighted a Ranger rally in the eighth that brought a 4-2 victory over Kansas City. The Rangers went into the last of the eighth trailing, 2-1, but took advantage of sloppy

Angels 5, Twins 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Bob Oliver hit two solo home runs and Frank Robinson hit the 556th homer of his career as the California Angels earned a 5-3 triumph over Minnesota.

White Sox 5, A's 3

At Oakland, catcher Brian Downing, filling in for injured Ed Herrmann, hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to snap a tie as the Chicago White Sox ended a three-game losing streak with a 5-3 victory over the A's.

After Bill Melton doubled and Ron Santo singled, Oakland starter Vida Blue was replaced by Darold Knowles. Luis Alarado running for Melton, scored the tying run on a sacrifice fly by Ken Henderson.

At Arlington, Texas, a double by Jeff Burroughs and a triple by Tom Grieve highlighted a Ranger rally in the eighth that brought a 4-2 victory over Kansas City. The Rangers went into the last of the eighth trailing, 2-1, but took advantage of sloppy

Angels 5, Twins 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Bob Oliver hit two solo home runs and Frank Robinson hit the 556th homer of his career as the California Angels earned a 5-3 triumph over Minnesota.

White Sox 5, A's 3

At Oakland, catcher Brian Downing, filling in for injured Ed Herrmann, hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to snap a tie as the Chicago White Sox ended a three-game losing streak with a 5-3 victory over the A's.

After Bill Melton doubled and Ron Santo singled, Oakland starter Vida Blue was replaced by Darold Knowles. Luis Alarado running for Melton, scored the tying run on a sacrifice fly by Ken Henderson.

At Arlington, Texas, a double by Jeff Burroughs and a triple by Tom Grieve highlighted a Ranger rally in the eighth that brought a 4-2 victory over Kansas City. The Rangers went into the last of the eighth trailing, 2-1, but took advantage of sloppy

Angels 5, Twins 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Bob Oliver hit two solo home runs and Frank Robinson hit the 556th homer of his career as the California Angels earned a 5-3 triumph over Minnesota.

White Sox 5, A's 3

At Oakland, catcher Brian Downing, filling in for injured Ed Herrmann, hit a two-run homer in the eighth inning to snap a tie as the Chicago White Sox ended a three-game losing streak with a 5-3 victory over the A's.

After Bill Melton doubled and Ron Santo singled, Oakland starter Vida Blue was replaced by Darold Knowles. Luis Alarado running for Melton, scored the tying run on a sacrifice fly by Ken Henderson.

At Arlington, Texas, a double by Jeff Burroughs and a triple by Tom Grieve highlighted a Ranger rally in the eighth that brought a 4-2 victory over Kansas City. The Rangers went into the last of the eighth trailing, 2-1, but took advantage of sloppy

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

PERSONNEL WANTED

PARIS 13th arr. we are looking for our foreign department.

TRIUNGAL SECRETARY

English mother tongue, good knowledge of German, French, Italian, building terms desired. Good salary. Flexible hours. Social advantages. Permanent position. Write: Mrs. J. Williams, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1er.

MINERVE STERS FOR AMERICAN FIRMS IN PARIS

French, Belgian, Dutch or German speaking. Knowledge of English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, etc. Write: Mrs. J. Williams, 10, rue de la Paix, Paris 1er.

EDITIONS INTERNATIONALES recherche un Paris

Secrétaire Steno-Dactylo bilingue anglais-français. Téléphone: 147-77 00, page 614.

MITT Bilingual secretaries

International & French 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-22

